REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 114 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Stage Set For Battle Royal At Patna

FATE OF RANCHI DECISION IN BALANCE

WILL MAHATMA PUT HIS WEIGHT ON SIDE OF SWARAJISTS?

No Separate Party Needed

CONGRESS SHOULD CARRY OUT COUNCIL PROGRAMME IS GENERAL VIEW

(From Our Special Correspondent).

PATNA, May 14.

Advices from various parts of the country indicate that there will be a record attendance at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. No less than 150 members are expected to be present. So far among those who have intimated their intention to attend are:

Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Aney, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Mohenlal Saxena, Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, Mr. Kanhayalal Nanabhai Desai of Gujarat, Mr. Ranchodas H. Gandhi of Burma and Mr. Poonamchand Ranka of C. P.

With the arrival of Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, the Office of the A.I.C.C. which has been formally opened, has been busy at work.

A tough fight is certain at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. over the question as to whether there should be a separate Swarajya Party or whether Council work should be carried on directly by the Congress. From the communications received here, it appears that unless Gandhiji throws his full weight and influence on the side of the Swarajists, it will be difficult for them to secure the endorsement of the Ranchi decision for forming a separate Swaraj Party.

Opinion in Bihar likewise seems to favour the Council programme being undertaken by the Congress itself. Here there are, in fact, no Swarajists and the view is general that the Congress Working Committee itself will have in any case to fight the elections. It is certain, however, that Gandhiji and his immediate co-workers like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C Rajagopalachari and others will exert all their influence in support of the Ranchi decisions.

The problem which is immediately engrossing Dr. Mahmud's attention is the eternal Bengal tangle. The representatives of Dr. Bidhan Roy's group are here and those of the Sen Gupta group are arriving to-morrow morning. The original decision that members from Bengal who attended the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay in 1931 should be asked to attend has been taken strong exception to and it is contended that these elections had been set aside and fresh elections ordered.

Representations have also been made that in any case Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, who presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress in in 1933 during the Civil Disobedience Movement, when Dr. B. C. Roy and Mrs. J. C. Gupta were nowhere near the movement, should be invited to attend as an ex-officio member of the A.I.C.C.

It is understood that Dr. Mahmud is awaiting advice from Mahatma Gandhi and will go into the whole question with the representatives of both the groups to-morrow.

Meanwhile Mr. Aney who, some years back, was appointed to arbitrate on the question has wired recommending that the elections held on 16th March 1930 authorising the Joint Committee appointed under his Award to fill up the vacancies be held valid. It is likely that the A.I.C.C. meeting may be held in an open enclosure in view of the halls available not having enough accommodation in view both of a full attendance of members and rush of visitors.

The Reception Committee has otherwise completed its arrangements and several houses have been reserved for the accommodation of members. Besides these a fairly large number of members will be accommodated as guests in private houses, such as those of the Education Minister, Syed Abdul Aziz, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Mr. M. Yunus (Barrister), Mr. Sushil Madhava Mullick and Mr. Nageshwar Prasad, (Advocates).

VICEROY LEAVES SIMLA

Will Fly From Delhi To-day To Europe

WILL REACH LONDON AFTER 3 WEEKS IN CONTINENT

SIMLA, May 14.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon accompanied by some members of the personal staff, left Simla this afternoon for Delhi 'en route' to Europe.

Their Excellencies will fly from Delhi on Tuesday by the Imperial Airways.

As at present arranged the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will spend about three weeks in Europe before arriving in London.

The Departure was private. Among those who bade them goodbye were the Punjab Governor, H E the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and other High Officials.

A salute was fired as their Excellencies left the Viceregal lodge.—A.P.

WAGE-CUTS IN BOMBAY MILLS

Hoare Tells Grenfell To Wait For Govt. Report

LONDON, May 14.

Replying to Labourite Grenfell in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare said that pending the report of the Bombay Government enquiry in regard to wage-cuts etc., no comprehensive statement was available in regard to the cotton mill wages in Bombay. He pointed out that the wages varied between mill and mill, as well as between grades of employees in each mill.

Mr. Grenfell suggested that the strike was due to the men objecting to the considerable reduction in the already low wages.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that great many reasons were accounted to be responsible for the strike. He referred Mr. Grenfell to the last week's press report. If Mr Grenfell wanted further information Sir Samuel Hoare woulu be it for him.—Reuter.

SWARAJ PARTY MUST BE AUTONOMOUS

Seth Jamnalal Promises Support If Congress Or A. I. C. C. Endorses Council Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 14.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj interviewed expressed his views on the problems confronting the A I C C. Asked to give his views as to whether a Special Session of Congress could along rescind the Lahore Congress resolution and sanction Council entry, Sethji said:

CONGRESS ALONE IS COMPETENT

"Technically speaking a Congress Session along can rescind the Lahore Congress decision regarding Council work. But, looking at the matter from a practical point of view and considering the fact that the Congress Session cannot be held before some months, the A I C C might decide the matter in anticipation of its decision being endorsed by the Congress Session later. Unless this is done, the Council Wing of the Congress will not have enough time for organization and propaganda which would be necessary if the forthcoming election to the Assembly is to be fought out successfully."

PREFERS AUTONOMY

Asked whether in his opinion there should be a separate Swaraj Party or whether Council work should be undertaken by the Congress itself, Sethji said:

"Personally I am in favour of an autonomous Swaraj Party within the Congress working with the blessings and in the name of the Congress. In the first place I feel it would be well if the Council work should be done by an organization which has an individuality of its own.

ON BLESSING AND SUPPORT

In the second place the Congress is too big and heterogenous a body to undertake effective guidance and control of the Council work in its day to day detail. It can only lay down broad policies leaving the detail to a smaller and more compact body having expert knowledg. I am clearly of the opinion that the Congress would be more effectively helpful, if it is not completely identified with the Swaraj Party. Besides it should not be forgotten that whilst the Congress has given its fullest blessing to the Swaraj Party and would give it the fullest measure of support, it has never believed in Council work to be a substitute for direct action. All things considered I am strongly of the opinion that the Swaraj Party should have an independent existence subject to Congres control in matters of broad policy."

NO QUESTION OF CHALLENGE.

Asked if he agreed with view that the dissolution of the Assembly was a challenge to the Congress, Sethji said:

In my opinion it is not correct to say that the dissolution of the Assembly in any way constitutes a challenge to the Congress. The question of the Congress accepting the challenge, therefore, does not arise. It would be a travesty of facts to say that if the Assembly fails to carry the motion rejecting the White Paper the White Paper is in any sense acceptable to the country. Whether the White Paper is acceptable to the country or otherwise can only be decided by the Congress in an open session or by a vote of the public meeting called every where for the purpose. Of course, it goes without saying that if even a vote of the present Councils, as they are at present constituted, goes aganst the White Paper the White Paper will stand all the more condemned."

TO CONGRESSMEN ONLY.

Asked if the Swaraj Party should be confined to Congressmen, Sethji said: "I am certainly of the opinion that the Swaraj Party membership should be confined to Congressmen and that candidates for Assembly must be Congressmen. This should be a condition of Congress sanction and support."

NO SOCIALISM YET!

Asked if he will join the Swaraj Party, Sethji said: "No. Personally I believe in constructive work and my inclinations lie that way. I do not regard myself competent for work in the Legislatures in which I do not believe either. I shall, therefore, not join the Swaraj Party. But those who believe in Council work may enter the Legislatures and if the A.I.C.C. or the Congress sanctions the programme, I shall do all I can to help the Party in fighting the election and otherwise carrying on its programme"

Asked what he though of the view expressed in certain quarters that the Congress Congress constructive programme was not enough and that the programme should be modified on Socialistic lines, Sethji said:—

"Personally I believe in a more advanced programme, but in view of the situation in the country, I would, for the present, stick to the Karachi Congress programme on which all parties are united. I am afraid if we go further than the Karachi resolution at the present moment we may not, in practice, be able to achieve even that much. After we have worked on the lines of the Karachi resolution, we might consider the situation and go ahead."

Swarajists Hope To Convert Pt. Malaviya

Shouldn't Waste Time On Formalities When Every Minute Is Precious

NEW DELHI, May 14.

Dr. Ansari's unquivocal statement published this morning clarifies the issue raised by Pandit Malaviya urging the holding of a special session of the Congress.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that the majority of Congressmen are ranged on the side of Dr. Ansari, and do not share the Pandit's optimism regarding the Congress strength in the country. Even if the Congress session is held in such a hurry it cannot be in anyway more representative than the A. I. C. C., and it will be too risky and will involve waste of time on formalities especially at a stage when every minute is precious. However Swarajist circles are hopeful of convincing the Pandit of these facts and bringing him round to their view.

Pandit Malaviya is arriving to-morrow from Amritsar, and Congress leaders are arranging to discuss the issue with him. Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Malaviya are leaving for Patna on 16th May.

Others from Delhi going to Patna include Pandit Indra Dev, Bhandu Gupta, Mr. J N Sahni, Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari (Barrister), Satyavati Devi and Pandit Nekiram Sarma (Punjab), Maulana Abul Kalam Abad who is at present at Delhi is expected to leave on the same day.

HONGKONG TRAGEDY

Fatal Gas Explosion Results In Heavy Casualties

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HONGKONG, May 14.

Twenty were killed. 60 are missing and hundred were admitted to the hospital, including many seriously injured, as a result of a serious gas explosion. The explosion was due to the gasometer plates blowing out gas ignited by open fire in a block of flats opposite. Three blocks of buildings were involved in the subsequent fire.

GAS EXPLOSION AT WESTPOINT

Many Killed And Several Houses Burnt

HONGKONG, May 14.

Many are believed to have been killed in a huge gas explosion at Westpoint. Two gastanks blew up razing to grounds various houses in the vicinity.

Numerous fires have started.—Reuter's Special.

Soviet Gun Fire At Manchukuo Steamer

Jap Troops On Board

2 CASUALTIES

Harbin Minister's Protest To Russian Consul-General

TOKIO, May 14,

It is reported from Tsitsihar that a Manchukuous steamer 'en route' to Taheiho was fired on by guns from the Soviet fortress at the confluence Amur and Sungari rivers, resulting in heavy casualties among passengers. A Japanese colonel is reported to be among the injured.—Reuter's Special

TROTSKY IN SWITZERLAND

Changes Name And Moves In-Cognito As Commercial Traveller

SHAVES OFF BEARD

CHAMONIX, May 14.

M. Leon Trotsky has left France and is now in Switzerland

It is learned that he spent a week in a hotel here under the name of Jean Franck, "commercial traveller". He was accompanied by his wife and two other men. The ex-Bolshevist leader has shaved of his beard for the first time in his life and, while in Chamonix, went out only in the night.—Reuter's Special.

PROTEST TO SOVIET CONSUL-GENERAL

HARBIN, May 14.

The Foreign Affairs Commissioner protested to the Soviet Consul-General, Slavutsky, against the firing by Soviet troops on the Manchukuo steamer which is stated to be carrying Japanese troops. There were two casualties among Japanese sailors.—Reuter's Special.

LYALLPUR SHOOTING

Hoare Tells Commons Story Of Attack On Police Party By Sikhs

FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare replying to Mr. Morgan Jones said he had received a report to the effect that a police party under an Assistant Sub-Inspector met with resistance when trying to serve warrants on seven Sikhs in a village in Lyallpur District and had to open fire in self-defence. Five Sikhs were wounded of whom two died. Sir Samuel Hoare was unprepared to accept the accuracy of Mr. Morgan Jone's allegations of indiscriminate beatings and shooting.—Reuter.

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER INJURED

TOKIO, May 14.

The War Office has received a telegram stating one passenger of the Manchukuo steamer has been killed and another injured.—Reuter.

CIVILIZATION IN DANGER!

American Films On Indian Screen

LONDON, May 14.

Sir Philip Dawson alleged in the House of Commons that many American films were now being show in India which were pro-communist, offensive to Moslems and prejudicial to the prestige of Western Civilisation. He urged proper censoring of films.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that no film could be exhibited in India unless certified by one of the five Indian Boards of Film censors. If Sir Philip Dawson would supply him with details of any films reported to be shown in India which he opined was objectionable, Sir Samuel Hoare would have enquiries made.—Reuter.

STATES' REPRESENTATIVES MEET

Federation Question On Tapis?

BARODA, May, 14.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, left Baroda for Bombay. He sails for England on May 24. It is understood that important decisions will be arrived at the Bombay meeting of representatives of certain Indian States.

Sir Manubhai Mehta is already in Bombay. It is also learnt the States will make certain final proposals for entering into federation.—United Press.

Monday at 3 p.m. the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,29,325.

LEST YOU FORGET !

Closing Date of our

WHAT DO THEY REQUIRE

Competition

16th May, 1934

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY !

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. LOST AND FOUND.

Syed Burhanuddin, aged 16 years, son of Mr. M. Zakariya Hashmi, Barrister, Dhanbad, disappearing from Patna, since the 17th April, is a thin-built boy of medium height, pimply-face, sallow complexion; and suffers from stammering. He wears blue Shirwani and Turkish cap. His parents are grief-stricken, and anxious to know his whereabouts and help him. (2386).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Chief Organiser, capable and influential to organise our Insurance Schemes in Bombay Presidency. Pay Rs. 150-15-250, 250-25-500. Fixed T.A. Rs. 50. Apply for particulars with testimonials: The Managing Director, the Sagar Assurance Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad (Sind). (2388).

Dacca University:— Wanted a temporary Reader in Sanskrit and Bengali on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. The Reader will also be the Head of the Department. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must be forwarded to the Registrar not later than 30th June, 1934. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request. (8382).

Wanted—A chemist and a First-Class Engineer for 100 ton sugar-cane crushing capacity mill in Northern India for the next cane season. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 56, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—District Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 100-20-200 per month. Security required Rs. 1,000 in cash. Apply Box No. 52, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Anglo-Indian to look after and secure orders for butter. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 53, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati qualified Com-pounder. See personally Dr. Mehta, Panjrapole Road.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Dutch Sugar Technologist from Java with eight years' experience and one year in India seeks employment in a sugar factory. Produces only one quality first-class sugar, while crushing at top-speed with lowest possible losses. Has a good-tempered disposition and is willing to teach and train staff and labour. Please reply stating salary offered to Box No. 57, "Bombay Chronicle".

53. DENTISTS.

Calcutta Dental College and Hos-pital, 249 B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three-years' course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. 2324.

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Wanted—Encyclopaedia Britan-nica: 13th or 14th Edition and Arabian Night. Reply Box No. 60 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2318).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted — Financiers to invest against Life Policies and Pro-Notes on very lucrative terms. Correspond Box No. 61, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Canvassers to push the sales of condiment business on liberal commission. Apply Box No. 62, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—An Experienced First-Class Mechanical Engineer, having electrical knowledge for an up-country cotton mill, salary Rs. 125, 150. Apply Box No. 58, "Bombay Chronicle".

103. LIVE STOCK.

For Sale—Black and Tan Terrier pups six weeks, healthy, glossy, miniature specimens, Rs. 20 each. Apply Box No. 63, "Bombay Chronicle."

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Keshkala Hair Lotion, though not a Dye, rapidly turns faded white hair to natural colour. Popular Pharmacy Bombay 7. (2389)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 5069|151-Impt. of 1934.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 21st June 1934 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, amended as follows the rule affecting lights to be carried by vehicles mentioned in sub-clause (a) of rule 1 of the rules made under the above-mentioned clause:—

"In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a).—A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind. A red glass reflector of a size and type approved by the Commissioner of Police shall also be fixed on the rear axle on the off side of such vehicles so that a red reflected light will be visible to vehicles approaching from behind."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1934.
8386

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that HAJI SIR ISMAIL SAIT, Kt., of Essex Lodge, Bangalore, who died at Arogyavaram on the 24th April, 1934, has left a last Will and Testament, dated the 19th March, 1934, and that his son, Mahomed Yoonus, has taken charge of the said deceased's Estate as sole accepting and acting Executor appointed by the said Will. Persons dealing with anyone other than the said sole Executor in connection with the said Estate are hereby warned that they do so at their risk.

Dated at Madras, this 12th day of May, 1934.

MORESBY & THOMAS,
Attorneys for the Executor of the said Will.
8381.

RE: THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 216-(2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a General Meeting of the Company will be held at 277, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of May, 1934, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will lay before the Meeting a Statement from 1st April, 1933 to 30th September, 1933 in the prescribed form, containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1934.

MOHSINBHOY A. KARACHIWALA.
TYEBJI NOOROODIN,
Liquidators.
8385.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Public that the s.s. "NETRAVATI" due to sail for Okha and Karachi at 9-30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant will also call at Veraval and Porbandar both ways.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 14th May, 1934.
8383.

P. W. D.

APPLICATIONS from only qualified persons are INVITED so as to reach before 31st May, 1934, for the temporary posts of steam road roller drivers and firemen for about three months from about the 1st July, 1934, on pays of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 for drivers and Rs. 30 and Rs. 33 for firemen, according to qualifications and experience.

2. Applicants should send copies of certificates and testimonials and state their age and caste and the minimum pay expected. No joining expenses are admissible.

C.G. KALE,
Executive Engineer,
Thana Division.
Thana, 12th May, 1934. 8384.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHTLANDS PROPERTIES AT MATHERAN

By order of the owner Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 20th May, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site at Matheran in three separate lots or as a whole the properties known as Brightlands bearing Leases Nos. 54a 1, 54a 2, 54a 3, and admeasuring about 4700, 2300 and 27000 square yards respectively.

Each lot comprises of two very spacious bungalows with outhouses, etc., fully furnished.

For further particulars apply,
CRAWFORD & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	19 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5803	26 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	29 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	23 May
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 June.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chinchibu Maru	17500	6 June
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June
Heian Maru	11600	23 June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.		Arrival.	Departure
Celebes	Maru	29th April	19th May
Altai	,,	12th May	22nd ,,
Keifuku	,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific	,,	24th ,,	7th June
Havana	,,	3rd June	16th ,,
Shunko	,,	8th ,,	21st ,,
Argun	,,	23rd ,,	7th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams—"Shosen."

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 p.m.

For Four Days Only!
LIONEL—ETHEL—JOHN
BARRYMORE
IN
"RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS"
The most sensational drama of the Czarist Russia!
The story of the Mad Monk!

"KARMA BHUMI" BANNED

Rajkot Authorities Disallow Publication

(From A Correspondent).

KARANPURA, (Rajkot) May 12.

The State authorities of Rajkot have banned the publication of the weekly 'Karma Bhumi' which was to be published under the editorship of Mr. Jagannath Desai, a local Congress worker, on account of his past career as a Congressman

Meessrs. Jagannath Desai, and Gulabchand Seth, prospective Editor and Manager of the proposed paper, have issued the following circular to their friends explaining the reasons for non-publication.

We are well aware of the fact that you have been anxiously awaiting the publication of "Karma Bhumi" but at the last moment difficulties have arose in way of its publication.

Despite the wishes of several friends who were against the publication of "Karma Bhumi," it was decided to start the paper within the proper limits of the State's laws. But, at the last moment the Government have put a ban on its publication in spite of the 'bona-fide' motives of public workers.

Yesterday (May 6) we were informed by the Political Secretary's order that in view of the previous activities of the editor of the paper, Government had thought it fit not to allow the publication of "Karma Bhumi."

The publication of "Karma Bhumi" should have been allowed because

(1) "Karma Bhumi" was bound to honour the present Press Regulations in the State,

(2) Under the Constitution the ban is illegal, and,

(3) If Government's objection to the publication of the paper was based on the fact that its conductors were Congressmen, it can be argued that these conductors are living within the limits of the State, which had sufficient powers to take action against them in case of emergency.

Under these circumstances it would have been fair to take action against the paper after its publication.

These arguments were properly put before the authorities.

Thus the publication of "Karma Bhumi" will not take place for the present, and we regret that we are unable to meet the wishes of our friends.

JAGANNATH DESAI, (Editor).
GULABCHAND SETH (Manager)

Sir Michael Keane, the Governor of Assam has sent Rs. 10,000 to the Deputy Commissioner Sylhet to afford immediate relief to people who have suffered as a result of the recent cyclone havoc in the District of Sylhet.—United Press.

The Sindh Congress Leaders' Conference which met at Karachi on Saturday last was of an informal nature and it is understood, no decision regarding the question of Council-entry was ar-

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Middle West there were many signs of a new military and understanding of social problems. But from all the signs at present visible, it is Fascism not Socialism, which is most likely to overtake the American masses.

I wonder what the leaders of the British Trade Unions are now thinking? Will they have the honesty to confess that they made fools of themselves at the last Trade Union conference in Great Britain in the great expectations and hysterical praise that they lavished on their newest saviour, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt? The spectacle of the organised workers of Great Britain mobilised after 1926 to the worship of Sir Alfred Mond, then dragooned behind Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald then led to the altar of Franklin D. Roosevelt, would make the gods weep. Who next, I wonder? Mr. Walter Elliot?

"NUTS" RULE AMERICA

Roosevelt's Scheme To Prop Up Capitalism Is Cracking

On June 13, 1933, the United States Congress passed, and President Roosevelt signed, the National Industrial Recovery Act, popularly known as N.R.A., writes Jennie Lee in the "New Leader."

In the months that followed, the idea was "sold" to a wildly elated public with all the mad ballyhoo that America can command. There were parades and flag waving and bands playing from end to end of the continent, for what cold be better than the promises held out by the "New Deal"?

According to the speeches of the President, the plans of his "brain trust" were to hesult in higher wages, shorter hours, Trade Union recognition and the abolition of child labour.

But no group in the community required to sacrifice anything in order to improve in the above directions, the standard of working-class life. On the contrary a high wage policy was to restore prosperity and amply profits to employers of labour.

To-day, President Roosevelt is still far and away the most popular personage in America, but the country is riddled with scepticism regarding his policy. N.R.A. is now scathingly referred to as "Nuts Rule America," and the Press is more and more depicting the President as a good-hearted sort of fellow, but pretty much of an innocent abroad, who has played about with schemes for economic reorganisation and social improvement, but will learn in time to sack his academic advisers and get back to rule of thumb methods of straightforward business men.

The truth is that the President gathered around him many well informed economists of a more or less radical outlook, who understood quite a lot about the arithmetic of the depression and the ways it might be got over but nothing at all about the social dynamics of conflicting class interests.

CLASS INTERESTS.

It is on this conflict of interests that all the President's fine schemes are foundering. American employers carry out the "New Deal" codes with reference to wages and hours—when it suits them to do so. When it does not suit them, they ignore all laws except those of their own immediate self interests. In most States, for instance, child labour flourishes just as luxuriously as in the days of Hoover. In the mill towns of the South, the children have been taken out of industry as part of the new textile code, but even there children doing other kinds of work drudge on as usual.

From end to end of America strikes are in progress, almost always with the object of attempting to compel employers to respect the "New Deal' codes. In New York a great birthday party in honour of Roosevelt was given in the magnificent Waldorf Astoria Hotel, served by blackleg labour, while in the streets outside hotel workers were on picket duty.

THEY THOUGHT.

So much for the neutrality of those who support the new administration. There they were helping the hotel managers to defeat the hotel workers in, the effort of the latter to secure the Trade Union recognition that had been promised to them under N.R.A.

At the beginning of Roosevelt's term of office a cartoon depicted him climbing between two steep precipices with a foot on either side. The chief point about the picture was that the clics became wider apart as they went higher. It was clear that quite soon the climber would have to choose one side or the other. One precipice was marked "labour," the other "capital."

Among the most recent cartoons is one particularly revealing what America's ruling industrials want the public to think. Roosevelt is shown in academic cap and gown, a rather soft bewildered expression on his face and busily occupied in feeding a scraggy little tabby cat marked "labour." It mews gratefully into his face and the food dish is labelled "radicalism." The other half of the picture shows the tabby cat after its diet of radicalism grown to tiger size and growling menacingly at all the world. The "professor" president looks on with an expression of pained surprise.

It is true that industrial unrest is widespread throughout America, but its cause is vastly different frol that suggested. The workers, far from having been gorged with State assistance, have been offered the diet of Tantalus. They THOUGHT they were richer when wages went up, then they started their shopping only to discover that prices had advanced more rapidly than payrolls

Mr. W. Green, secretary of the American Federation of Labour, claimed in his February, 1934, statistical summary of industrial conditions, that wages were up 2 per cent., prices 3 per cent. And, of course, while all workers must meet the advanced cost of living many have had no advance on their former money wages and quite a few groups have had actual reductions.

Again, the biggest concrete result of the new deal for the American workers was great C. W. A. (relief work) schemes. Wages paid for this relief work average about fifteen dollars a week, and some groups are paid even less, so that in relation to American prices this represents the most meagre subsistence level. But it was better than nothing at all and gratefully accepted by two and three-quarter million workers

WHO HAS GAINED?

Now this relief work is being drastically curtailed, the reasons given being the excessive cost to the State and that the scheme was only meant as a temporary device until industry was able to re-absorb labour in a normal way. Estimates of unemployment in America vary from the figure of over eleven millions given by the American Federation of Labour to that of six millions given by employers' associations. But on the basis of either there are no grounds for stating that the relief schemes can be cut because other work is now available.

A more realistic explanation is that after working for some time at fifteen dollars a week, many groups of workers began to agitate for increases. In this way the State as employer and the President as head of the State were becoming directly involved in the vulgar arena of wage dispute.

This would never do. Mass anger and criticism must not be turned against Washington. The White House must remain outside and above the conflict. Better, therefore, to hand out a dollars or two as undisguised charity and make hungry people cringe in the acceptance of it than provide work and thereby create the spirit that the recipients were receiving only what they earned—indeed, less than they were justly entitled to expect.

But it is wrong to imagine that no one has benefited by the "New Deal." The armament firms, the bankers, a wide range of dividend owners feel more secure now than they have for many a day. Roosevelt is a sound imperialist. The military services particularly the navy, are being more generously provided for than ever before in America's history.

But obviously, American employers must deal with the unrest that has arisen from disappointed hopes of millions of workers. They are doing so. They are seeing to it that where they cannot prevent Trade Unionism from growing, they turn the energy in the direction of company unions. Nor are they afraid of the American Federation of Labour. They reckon it may cause a little trouble and require some rough handling, but they know it has no new outlook or social philosophy to offer the masses.

Liberal Capitalism is being experimented with in the U. S. A in many novel ways, the net result being to prove once again to the world that under Capitalism it is not possible to provide workers with a decent and secure standard of life.

THE ONLY WAY

Only after a struggle for power in which the American masses organise to take over the machinery of production and decisively dislodge from their ownership and control the present employing class in the U. S. A. is there the least possibility of carrying through, not merely on paper, but in fact, schemes for increased wage levels and fairly distributed work and leisure. That means Socialism.

So far there is no large body of American workers interested in anything more radical than atempts to make Capitalism of a milder, more liberal kind work. But events are daily proving to them that this is not enough. How fast they will learn the uselessness of expecting employers to bring about prosperity for any one except themselves is a problemof the future. It is difficult to generalise about American affairs, they may make unexpected forward strides in the direction of a revolutionary outlook. In the

(Continued in Col. 5).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

IN THE WORLD OF MOTOR CARS

Britain And France Leading In Production In Europe

(Specially reproduced for "The Chronicle" from the Paris weekly "Lu").

The motor car is, along with the wireless and the aeroplane, one of the latest discoveries of civilisation and constitutes an excellent barometer registering the state of prosperity in the midst of the crisis that is sweeping over all nations. The year 1933 marked certain interesting developments in this field.

HOPEFUL SITUATION.

The American journal, "The American Automobile," noticing the present situation, says:—

There are to-day, throughout the world, more than 33,300,000 motor cars running marking, however, a decrease in the 1932 figures by 101,060. The fall off was due to the slackening of production in the U. S. A. and Canada. Thus, if the U. S. A. were excluded out of consideration the number of motor cars.' The world increased by 505,200 which certainly surpasses the expectations of the most optimistic car manufacturers.

AMERICAN FALL OFF.

The German journal "Wirtschaft and Statistik" writes:—

The world motor car production which attained in 1929, the highest point with 6.3 millions of cars, did not reach, in 1932, a point higher than 1.97 millions. The American production in 1932 did not rise high with the figure of 1.4 millions which amounts to the 1/4th of the 1929 total. The American contribution to the world production suffered by between 70 and 85 per cent. But the situation improved after April 933.

BRITISH LEADERSHIP.

Great Britain is the one country in Europe which produced the largest number of automobiles After 1927, her annual production stood, more or less, stationary:—232,000 cars in 1932 as against 234,000 in 1929. The British contribution to world production rose between 1929 to 1932, by 4 to 12 per cent. France occupies second place in Europe with the production of 175,000 cars in 1932 as against 248,000 in 1934. Her contribution to world production rose with due allowance to fluctuations at between 4 and 9 per cent. The German contribution was not more than 3 per cent. The Italian production ceased to rise, between 1928 and 1932, with her figure of 30,000 as against 54,000 in 1929. But the U. R. S. S. on the contrary, shows a remarkable progress of course in recent years. In 1932 it produced 27,000 automobiles in addition to 24,000 heavy tractors.

WORLD FIGURES.

It is interesting to note that France, whose contribution to world production did not exceed 9 per cent. produces the largest number of cars in comparison with any other country with the exception of the U. S. A.

Here is a table of car statistics in different countries in the beginning of 1934:

U. S. A.	23,771,854
France	1,881,885
Great Britain	1,701,676
Germany	682,376
Italy	331,907
Spain	155,700
Belgium	150,000
Holland	138,450
Sweden	136,300...
Denmark	19,546
Czechoslovakia	109,300
U. R. S. S.	105,000
Switzerland	98,100...
Austria	37,294

SITUATION IN U. S. A.

There are nearly 9,500,000 cars running in the world with the exception of the United States. We may say, in passing, that the number of motor cycles is a very big one, notably in Germany where there are 852,776 machines to the disadvantage of the automobiles.

The United States occupies the first place with its 23,772,000 automobiles.

The situation in American motor car industry shows improvement more recently as the American journal "Automotive Industries" (Philadelphiaa) states:

The number of workers of the General Motors Corporation at this moment is 158,000—33,000 more than in 1933. Chrysler employs at this hour 43,000 workers—nearly double the last year's. Ford declares that his workers' number at present is 90,000, a phenomenon not seen during the last 4 years.

PRICES.

The secret of prosperity of the American industry consists in its low price and methods of production. The American journal "The American Automobile we hafe quoted already cites the prices, the most popular cars, Chevrolet and Ford are cheaper than any other French make. They are valued according to the body at between 6,675 to 8,500 francs. Willeys Overland cannot be had for less than 6,000 francs.

At such a price no one in France could have a car.

In quality the American cars, although they might be very dear, are comparatively the best. One can have a Packard for 35,000 francs, a Studebaker for 10,000 francs. An Essex costs from 7,500 to 8,500 francs, which works out at one-fourth the price for the French product of identical type.

U. R. S. S.

As the German review "Motor" points out, the motor car industry is the one that developed rapidity in the U. S. S. R. The speed of production forecast by the Five Year Plan was very rapid and Russia will not have immediately any need to import automobile; but it still lacks spare parts.

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE

3 as. a tube from:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess St., - - - BOMBAY

IF YOU WANT TO READ A
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION
OF
THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE
BUY A COPY OF
"DEVASTATED BIHAR"
Also gives a description of Relief Work being done
PREPARED & PUBLISHED by
THE BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
63 ILLUSTRATIONS
With an Epilogue from
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
PRICE Re. 1/-
Sold at
KHADI BHANDAR
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PAREL CLASH SEQUEL

Pathan Remanded To Custody

Gulamkhan Rajabkhan, one of the seven Pathans who are alleged to have attacked three Gurkhas with knives and sticks in the early hours of Sunday morning was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Monday and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody pending police enquiries.

In their application the police stated that the above accused and six or seven Pathans armed with knives and sticks attacked three Gurkhas in their section in the early hours of Sunday morning. As a result of the attack all the three Gurkhas received serious injuries and were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where one of them succumbed to the injuries. The motive of the attack is stated to be that the Gurkhas had been newly employed as watchmen in place of the Pathans who were turned out.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till May 28.

INQUEST POSTPONED

The inquest on the body of Sarishnand Raganath, the Gurkha head watchman, who was fatally wounded by some Pathans at Poibvadi yesterday afternoon and later on succumbed to these injuries at the K. E. M. Hospital, has been postponed to May 19 pending police inquiries.

DRIVER AND GATEMAN ACQUITTED

Prosecution Fail To Adduce "Perfectly Credible Evidence"

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 14.

Separate judgments were delivered by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in two protracted trials in which an engine driver and a gateman were prosecuted by the railway police for rashness and negligence, as a result of which, it was alleged, an interlocking oilman was run over and killed by an Up Sewri Goods train near the level crossing at Kurla on May 5, 1933 (Moharrum Day.)

The prosecution alleged that Abdul Hussain the engine driver, caused the death of Rama Vishram, an interlocking oilman, by driving the train recklessly and negligently. It was further alleged that the driver did not blow the whistle nor kept a good look-out and as such was negligent in the discharge of his obligatory duties under the Indian Railway Act.

Raghunathsing Sumersing, the gateman, was charged with negligence, having failed to give notice of the "obstruction" on the lines to the driver, and thus endangered a human life.

The alleged incident occurred at 11-15 a.m. on May 5, 1933, when the gateman, who posted himself near the wicket gate was engaged in preventing the trespass of a huge Moharrum crowd gathered on the roads'de.

Consequently Rama Vishram, the interlocking oilman, who was working at a distance of about 60ft. from the level crossing, was run over. Having his right leg cut and the other injured. Rama died in the Railway Hospital, Byculla, within three and a half hours of the accident.

RAILWAY INQUIRY

Following the Coroner's inquest, a departmental inquiry into the cause of death was ordered by the railway administration.

On the complaint of the Station Master both the accused were charged before the Resident Magistrate by the Railway Police.

After several witnesses were examined by the prosecution, actual demonstrations were given by the railway to the Court and the lawyers (engaged in the case) for the better understanding of the tragic circumstances in which the oilman met his death.

The arguments for and against the prosecution occupied a number of hearings.

The Court came to the conclusion that there was neither breach of the rules nor any rash or negligent act on the part of the accused.

In the course of his judgments, the Magistrate observed that the fact that Rama Vishram, an interlocking oilman, died of injuries caused by the train seemed to have weighed heavily on the mind of the investigating officer in prosecuting the engine driver and the gateman for the sad mishap. The inevitable result was that there was a protracted trial and the whole theory had to be developed by the police prosecutor for finding out the truth and ascertaining the facts relevant to the inquiry.

In acquitting both the accused, the Magistrate remarked that the prosecution had failed to adduce "perfectly credible evidence" and that the investigation was carried out by the officer in a "perfunctory" manner. It betrayed utter lack of knowledge of the rules relating to the duties of the accused, added the Magistrate.

Mr. V. B. More conducted the prosecution, while Mr. E. A. Vaz and Mr. P. P. Tambane on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Mutual Employees' Benefit Society, defended the engine driver and the gateman respectively.

MAYORS RELIEF FUND SCHEME

Lucky Bag Scheme To Be Launched In June

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund held on Friday day last, Mr. Hoosenally M. Ranimtoola, the Mayor, presided. He announced that the total collections uptodate amounted to Rs. 5,06,000 (Rs. 3,22,000 for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and Rs. 1,84,000 for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bihar Central Relief Fund). It was suggested that the Lucky Bag Scheme might be taken in hand. The Committee were however of opinion that as the present time was not favourable, the scheme might be taken in hand in June next.

MURDER IN HINDUSTAN MILL

Two To Be Tried For Fatal Stabbing Of Head Jobber On March 12

At the inquest, held on the body of Mohmad Kassam Ramzan who was stabbed in the Hindustan Mill on March 12, to-day the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death due to shock from a stab wound with homicidal intent."

It is alleged that after the Hindustan Mill workers had struck work, Mohmad Kassam Ramzan, the deceased, was taken on as a head jobber and he brought a batch of workmen to work with him. This led to enmity between the deceased on the one hand and Abdul Gaffoor, Abdul Vahid Mohmadally and three others on the other hand.

Another mill where the deceased was working sometime before he joined up the Hindustan Mill, did not employ him after the strike of that mill had ended but gave his job to Agdul Vahid. This, tal where he died the next morning.

Abdul was seen running from the spot of tragedy at about the same time and climbing over the roog of the latrine jumped out on to the Ripon Road.

Later on he with the other was arrested and identified.

The jury found that Abdul Gaffoor had dealt the fatal lbow at the instigation of Abdul Vahid and recommended that both should be tried under section 302 and 109 respectively. it is alleged, was also a reason for the enmity.

The brother of the deceased, in giving evidence, said that on the morning of March 12 he had gone with the deceased to the Mill. The deceased was sleeping in the weaving department at about 12 o'clock. After sometime he heard the deceased's cries and upon going in he found the deceased bleeding profusely from a wound in the abdomen. The deceased told him that while he was sleeping some men had come in and stab bed him and ranaway leaving the knife in his abdomen which he himself had withdrawn He was removed to the J. J Hospital where he died the next morning.

The jury found that Abdul Gaffoor had dealt th efatal blow at the instigation of Abdul Vahid and recommended that both should be tried under section 302 and 109 respectively.

EXHIBITS IMPOUNDED

High Court Grants Mr. Halai's Application For Retention Pending Perjury Proceedings

Justices Rangnekar and Kania have granted a rule in terms of the application made by Mr. W. T. Halai for impounding the complainant's exhibits in the recent case in which Mr. Halai was charged with cheating by Jhaverilal Maganlal and acquitted by the third Presidency Magistrate.

It will be remembered that Mr. Halai had applied unsuccessfully to the third Presidency Magistrate for the impounding of these exhibits. Subsequently the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered them to be retained pending the result of the application to the High Court.

In the course of his application to the High Court Mr. Halai said: "In case the said exhibits are returned (to the complainant) the evidence of perjury committed by the complainant in various proceedings which are still on record of the Court would not be available in case the Honourable Court is pleased to sanction my application or applications in this matter."

INSOLVENT'S APPEAL ADMITTED

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr Justice Kania at the High Court admitted the application in revision filed by Pherozeshah Maneckji Gandhi against the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or six weeks more in default, passed by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate who convicted him under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

The prosecution case was that the petitioner who was an undischarged insolvent took from a jeweller a ring worth Rs. 290 studded with diamonds and emeralds on approval, on condition that if he decided not to purchase it he should return it within 3 days. Thereafter, the petitioner pledged it with a Marwari for Rs. 100 in February 1933 and after redeeming it, he pledged it with the same Marwari again As the jeweller did not get the price or the ring back he reported the matter to the police, who recovered the ring from the Marwari.

The petitioner's defence was that this was a cash transaction and not a credit transaction.

Their Lordships admitted the application and issued a rule.

ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Concessions For Freightage Granted

Intending Exhibitors to the Modern Indian Art Exhibition organised by the India Society, London, have been granted concessions for freightage to and fro Bombay by the Railway Board over the following and other Railway Companies:—

Eastern Bengal Railway, East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, North Western Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. Ltd., The Barsi Light Railway Co. Ltd., The M. and S. M. Railway Co. Ltd

The exhibitors are further informed that freightage to and from London will be borne by the Regional Committee."

OUTRAGING GIRLS' MODESTY

Magistrate Fines Accused Who Grew Beard After Complaint Rs. 400

Curtain was rung down on what has been known as the "Parsi Girl Assault Case," to-day in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum.

On the 16th of November, it will be remembered, Syedalli Ahmed Syed Hussan, the accused in the case was alleged to have assaulted or used criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a Parsi girl aged 22 and thereby committed an offence under Section 354 I. P. C.

The Magistrate in giving his judgment took note of the memorable pursuit of the complainant by the accused and his hangers on in the trams, about the tram junctions in Mazagaon, Gowalia Tank and Scandal Point.

The accused was arrested on 16th November 1933 at Gowalia Tank Road.

The proceedings were considerably protracted and several witnesses gave evidence.

ACCUSED IN RAGS.

The accused, a thin lanky figure with a grey flowinb beard, wearing a kadhar cap and dressed in rags stood mumbling near the witness box, when the judgment was being delivered by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate.

In the course of his judgment the latter observed the accused girl was an intelligent one and she had given even the minutest details. The conduct of the accused seemed quite reprehensible.

With reference to the contention of the defence counsel that the evidence of the police was concocted and that on 24th October the police followed him making it imperative for the accused to take refuge in a house where he was alleged to have been hounded out and hammered, the Magistrate observed that he had come to the unhesitating conclusion that the defence story was false and the prosecution story was true, although he was forced to note some discrepancies in the story of the police.

The Magistrate found her accused guilty and sentenced him under Section 354 I. P. C. to a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 100 should go to the complainant to meet her Court charges.

Mr. Spencer, suggested that the accused might be sentenced under Section 106 I. P. C., instead of the section as passed by his Worship, in view of the fact that the accused was an old man, Mr. Saraf, for the accused, made a similar plea.

His Worship said that accused grew the beard after a complaint was lodged and that because his beard was grey it could not be contended that he was aged 62. He felt convinced that he was not more than 52 years, that he was apparently "moonstruck" or what might be called in Hindustani "pagal".

In view of these considerations His Worship passed orders as above.

Mr. H. B Spencer appeared for the prosecution while Mr. P. A. Saraf defended the accused.

Rai Saheb Radheshyam Wahi, President of the Kamptee Cantonment Board and a business magnate died of meningitis at Nagpur on Sunday. The deceased was the Managing Director of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd.

But now you can
Cure your teeth
from within—
and conquer other Complaints too.

Many troubles have the same cause as tooth-decay:
FREQUENT HEADACHES
HAIR FALLING OUT
SKIN TROUBLE
FEMININE COMPLAINTS
The booklet mentioned below will tell you about these troubles.

Remember — teeth are living parts of your body and may be ill through lack of proper nourishment: Calcium

You can no more clean away tooth-decay than you can bathe away headache. It is necessary to keep your teeth clean, but in addition you must strengthen them with Kalzana.

Kalzana conquers the lack of vital elements which is the real cause of tooth-decay. It will make your teeth strong and white again, and will prevent decay. It will do you a world of good in other ways too, because it banishes all forms of ill-health due to lack of calcium in the body.

Get Kalzana to-day and overcome your troubles. Write to-day for the Booklet and Free Sample and read how Kalzana works and in what circumstances it can help you and your family. Fill in the coupon underneath.

FREE SAMPLE
Write your name and address at the foot of the advertisement and send us this coupon or send a postcard and you will receive a sample tube of Kalzana with interesting booklet on Health Problems entirely free.

At all Chemists and Bazars.
Kalzana
The Mineral Food for Better Health
Fill in and send to-day
Name.....
Address.....
Send to Dept. B. C. 16
MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Rowlette Building, PRINSEP ST., CALCUTTA.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Indians Must Be Masters In Their Own House

(BY "SPORTSMAN.")

The Indian Football Association Team which is going to South Africa and Kenya Colony arrived here on Monday morning. I had the pleasure of meeting them at the station. They all looked happy and cheerful. I renewed my acquaintance with some of them who are old friends, and made new friendship with the other. They are all a gay and hearty lot and are sure to be loved by all wherever they go. I felt rather disappointed at the non-arrival of G. Paul and Samad, the captain and the brilliant outside right of the team respectively. Paul is expected to join the team before they sail from here on Wednesday afternoon. Samad had to abandon the trip, as his father is seriously ill. It is rather unfortunate but I hope Samad's father will recover soon. Bombay will no doubt miss these two players very much.

"NO FEAR ABOUT THE COLOUR BAR."

Then I had a chat with my old friend, Mr. P. K. Mookerjee, the fenial Manager of the team. He was very optimistic about the success of the tour. When I spoke to him about my misgivings about the "colour bar" question, he assured me that neither the touring team nor their invitors, the South African Indian Football Association, entertained such an apprehension in the matter. They relied on the sportsmanship of the Boers and the Europeans residing there. Mr. Mookerjee hoped that they would treat them as sportsmen everywhere. There is already a talk of a South African Cricket Team visiting India next cold weather. If our representatives are not treated well there, I am afraid the visit of the South Africans next cold weather will automatically fall to the ground.

BAREFOOTED FOOTBALL MAY STORM AFRICA.

Mr. Mookerjee could not enlighten me about their programme in South Africa, as he told me he had not received it yet. Of course, they will play against the Indian, Asiatic and African Teams. But whether any matches have been arranged with Boer or European teams he could not say. All of the former teams play with boots on. So they will have a new phenomenon in the barefooted footballers to deal with. I should not be at all surprised if the Africans are taken by storm at the display of barefooted football as was the case with Bombay when the famous Mohan Bagan team paid a visit to this city a decade ago.

TOURISTS PLAY TWO MATCHES IN KENYA.

On their way back, the tourists will play two matches at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, are with an Asiatic XI and another with a European XI. I have no doubt this team will hold the banner of India aloft whenever they go.

BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL OF INDIA.

Last week-end, there were two important meetings in connection with cricket at Simla. The Emergency Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India discussed the recommendations of the Provincial Associations in regard to the Amendment of the constitution and the Inter-Zone Championships. They decided to place these recommendations before a full meeting of the Board to held in July next.

The consideration of the proposed visits of the Australian team next October and of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Associations of South Africa next cold weather, was postponed to a later date, pending further enquiries. So far so good.

EUROPEANS SELECTED TO REPRESENT INDIA AT THE IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

Then comes the bone of contention. Two Englishmen were elected to represent India at the forthcoming Imperial Cricket Conference to be held in England. That as in the political field, England is "destined" to represent India in the sporting world as well. How long—oh, how long this spoon-feeding is to continue. Are there no suitable cricketers available in India to represent her at the Conference? This is the result of your having European representatives on the Board of Control? A hue and cry ought to be raised in the cricketing circles to stop this sort of thing. Personally I have nothing to say against the two gentlemen, Messrs. C. B. Rubie (Sind) and F. T. Jones (Delhi and District), who have been appointed. But why should they be preferred against Indians?

BOARD DECIDES AGAINST BODY LINE BOWLING.

It is good that the Board has declared against "body line" bowling although in a rather round—about way. All games should be played in a clean manner. No sportsman should resort to intimidation or subterfuges to gain a Victory, because, after all, victory is not the be-all and end-all of a game.

GILLIGANS OBJECTION TO BODY-LINE BOWLING IN INDIA.

In this connection I wish to recount a story which will demonstrate the attitude of the M. C. C. team which visited India in 1926. In their match against Rajputana, at Ajmer, one of Ramjee's "bumpers" carried away Sandhanis hat. Gilligan, the English Captain, appealed to the skipper of the home-side to request Ramjee to stop that kind of bowling which request was of course, acceded to. Therefore, you should not resort to tactics which you do not like to be applied against yourself.

CRICKET COACHES FOR INDIA.

Every cricketer in India will agree with the recommendation of the Emergency Committee asking the Provincial Associations to engage coaches specially for the training of school and college students, provided of course funds are available. In Bombay, most of the schools and colleges have their coaches. But what about the Gymkhanas? Some of them have pots of money which they can very well use for this purpose, instead of raising big buildings for indoor games and arm-chair critics! Bombay should take note of the increasing progress of the Punjab cricket and beware betimes.

BOMBAY AS HEADQUARTERS OF CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

Bombay will surely feel gratified at the decision of the Committee of the Cricket Club of India to have its club house in this city. This is a well-deserved tribute to the home of Indian Cricket. But to make it successful and to assure its growth in the right lines, Indian cricketers must contribute their full quota and take their proper-share in its development. Having left everything in the hands of the ruling class, we have so far been treated as stranger in our own house. An instance in point is the nomination of Messrs. Jones and Rubie to represent India at the ensuing Imperial Cricket Conference in England. If we want to be masters in our own house, we must see that we have the dominating voice in its management. It is, therefore, necessary that we should form the bulk of its members. I hope cricketers in Bombay will take their lessons from the past and see that the future does not tell the same tale.

THE W I F A ON FIRE.

The report of the meeting of the Hockey Clubs in Bombay has set the W I F A on fire. I understand that the Secretary of that august body flew at Mr. Maitra yesterday morning at Bori Bunder, thinking that the report had emanated from him. An explanation on the latter's part cooled Mr. Watson down a bit. Messrs. Henricks, Watson & Co. took great pains to explain to the sportsmen assembled on the platform fhat W I F A has done and has been doing for the benefit of Indian football in Bombay. Now, they want to do the same for Hockey. Why don't the meddlesome fellows leave them alone to do what they can?

HOCKEY CLUBS DECIDE TO FORM THEIR OWN ASSOCIATION.

Jokes apart, the Hockey clubs in Bombay arrived at a momentous decision on Friday night. By an overwhelming majority, they decided to form an Association of their own to manage affairs connected with hockey in Bombay. I hope to place its outline before my readers in my next article on Friday.

S. KANARA AND BOMBAY PORTUGUESE DECIDE AT LAST.

Bombay soccer-goers heaved a sigh of relief at the conclusion of the second semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament on Sunday last. The Bombay Portuguese Association and South Kanara had to face one another four times before they could decide who was go out. The opportunism of the Portuguese prevailed in the end and they earned the distinction of meeting the Colaba United in final round of the Tournament, the score being 3 goals to 2. It is needless to mention that they have very little chance against the redoubtable Colaba eleven. Nonetheless, they can take credit in the fact that they did what a decidedly superior team failed to do.

PONSFORD'S DOUBLE AND BRADMAN'S DUCK.

There were several notable features in the match between the Australians and the Cambridge University. Fonsford recorded an unbeaten innings of 229 runs of which 76 came in the shape of four and 24 in threes, while Brown knocked up 105 runs. Darling was unfortunate in missing the century by a couple of runs. Bradman registered his first duck during his whole career in England. Grimmett in his turn with the ball skittled out University team, bagging nine victims for 74 runs. For Cambridge, the highest scores were Cox 51 (not out) and Jehangir Khan 33 runs.

The visitors opening the innings piled up 481 runs at the expense of five wickets and declared their innings closed. Cambridge replied with 158 runs only. They had therefore to follow on. They could not however improve the situation. 160 runs were all that they coud collect. The Australians thus won by an innings and 163 runs.

Bombay's Splendid Play Against All-India XI

But Tourist Team For Africa Wins Game By Odd Goal Of Day

There was a rather poor attendance at the Cooperage on Monday evening to witness the opening match of the I.F.A. team for Africa against the Bombay Indian XI. Contrary to expectations, Bombay put up a splendid show against the visitors and acknowledged defeat at the hands of their redoubtable opponents by a solitary goal scored in the last minute of the first moiety. Were they a little more accurate in their target shooting especially towards the closing stages of the game, the result might have been more praiseworthy for them. Nonetheless their performance against their redoubtable opponents was very creditable indeed.

The show the visitors put up was rather a disappointing one. But taking into account the tiresome journey they had with no time to throw off their fatigue and stiffness, their display could not have been very different. Towards the last quarters of the game, they looked so tired and done up that they did not make much attempt to stop the onrushes forwards. Besides the lack of combination that exists between the attacking quintette, there was another factor which contributed not a little against the proper constructions of their game. It was the hardness of the ground, which was very much dissimilar to the velvetty Calcutta turf. Notwithstanding the Tourists will have to play much better football to defeat the combined Military XI whom they meet this evening.

THE GAME.

Bombay Indians initiated the attack, but in no time the ball returned to their own territory. Chowdhury sent in a beautiful centre from the left which Ganguli shot wide. An attack from the local quintette resulted in Ramkrishna shooting over the Tourists bar. Two corner kicks followed at the local end in quick succession both proved abortive. Ramkrishna made another rush towards the visitors goal which Mir Hosein drove away by rushing out of his fortress. Then Manek had a good shot at the All-India goal, whose custodian effected a spectacular save. At this stage the visitors gained some mastery over their opponents, but they found it difficult to break through the local posts. All the defenders strove their utmost to keep their citadel intact. Just before the lemon time was announced Aquil Ahmed initiated a fine concocted move which resulted in Bhattacharjee notching the only goal of the day, giving Chowdhury, the Bombay goalie, no chance whatever.

THE SECOND MOIETY.

On resumption of play, the Tourists gained a couple of flag-kicks, but they proved fruitless. Up and down game followed for a while. After Aquil Ahmed sent a shot wide of the mark, Bhattacharjee gave a hot one to Chowdhury which the Bombay custodian cleared with some difficulty. The local quintette tried hard to get better of their opponents and on several occasions were on the point of scoring. Their faulty shooting or timely intervention of the All-India backs deprived them of an equaliser. Majumdar who played a great game in the second line of defence got his side out from several difficult corners. The visiting forwards appeared so tired now that they were on many occasions out of position. A free kick from Aquil Ahmed at short range, Chowdhury tipped over the bar in fine style. The flag-kick did not pay. Towards the end Mane and Baba threw away a brace of gilt-edged opportunities.

(Continued in col. 6)

AUSTRALIA'S LEAD AGAINST M. C. C.

Score 401 Runs For Loss Of Only 2 Wickets; Ponsford Not Out For 199

LONDON, May 14.

The match between M.C.C. and the Australians was resumed at Lords this morning in glorious weather. Attendance numbered 7,000. Wicket was good. Chapman remained at the wicket altogether for 105 minutes to score 46 (not out). He played what, for him, was restrained cricket. He was uncomfortable against Grimmett and his play against him was marked by some blind swiping. He hit 6 fours. The M.C.C. innings closed soon afterwards for 362. Wall was the most successful bowler capturing 6 wickets for 74 runs.

When Australians went in with Ponsford and Woodfull, the former at once touched his best form driving and hitting to leg with great power and accuracy but Woodful was caught at short slip when he had scored 20 out of 55 scores for first wicket. Bradman again disappointed giving a simple return to Brown off his own bowling. Bradman made his stroke too soon. At lunch Ponsford and Mccabe were not out with 32 and 0 respectively.

The Australians were the guests of Premier MacDonald at Chequers yesterday.

Resuming after lunch, Ponsford and Mccabe established complete mastery over bowling although both had several narrow escapes. One such was when Brown threw in very hard and narrowly missed wicket with Ponsford full length on ground his bat upraised over popping crease. Ponsford scored his first fifty in eighty-five minutes but his next fifty took him only forty-five minutes. Mccabe was elegant especially in his strokes on leg side. He was slow in comparison with Ponsford scoring his first fifty in 100 minutes.

When facing accurate spin bowling of Marriott and Peebles, Ponsford was rather slow but he was very sure in all he did. When he was 91 he was morally bowled by Brown and four runs later he cocked up ball dangerously near to Chapman at shortleg. Eventually he reached his individual hundred in 120 minutes. His chief strokes in this score were ten fours. At tea Ponsford and Mccabe were not out with 113 and 80 respectively with score at 228 for two.

Ponsford later drove and pulled freely and the partnership yielded 200 in 160 minutes. Ponsford reached his 150 after batting for 230 minutes. Mccabe slowed up after giving several chances and reached his individual 100 after having been at wicket for 180 minutes. His chief scoring strokes were cover drives, cuts and leg-glances. His hundred included ten fours.

Bowling changes were ineffective. Mccabe hooked Valentine over square-leg boundary for a fine six and passed the M.C.C. total. He then completed his own 150 in 230 minutes, Both batsmen employed very free methods. Ponsford has so far been batting for 305 minutes hitting twenty 4s while Mccabe has hit two sixes and fifteen 4s. The partnership has now added 340 runs in 245 minutes and is approaching record of Australians in England namely that of Mccartney and Bardsley at Leyton in 1912—362.

Attendance to-day numbered over 18,000.

Chapman (not out)	46
Peebles (not out)	5
Oldfield b Wall	0
Marriott b Wall	0
Extras 24	24
Total	362

53/0; Oreilly 23/8/55; Grimmet 35/8/81/1; Fleetwoodsmith 15/0/72/1; Darling 2/1/3/0.

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings).

Woodfull c White b Brown	20
Bradman c and b Brown	5
Mccabe (not out)	80

The following are closing scores:

Ponsford (not out	199

Bowling Analysis.

Wall, 32.3/10/74/6; Mccabe 14/2/

Mccabe (not out)	163
Extras	14
Total for two wickets	401

(Continued from col. 4)

The end saw the All-India XI winning by one goal to nil.

The Result:—

I.F.A. ALL-INDIA XI 1 goal.
BOMBAY INDIANS XI .. Nil.

The Teams:—

All-India XI:—Mir Husain; S. Dutt and S. Mozumdar; Nassim, Aquil Ahmed, S. Chakravarty, Ganguly, N. Ghose, N. Guha, K. Bhattacharjee and S. Chowdhury.

Bombay Indians XI:—Chowdhury, Premlal and Ramchandra; Novis, Dadoo and Montolia; Maneck, Ramchandra, Jimmy, Baba and Karunakar.

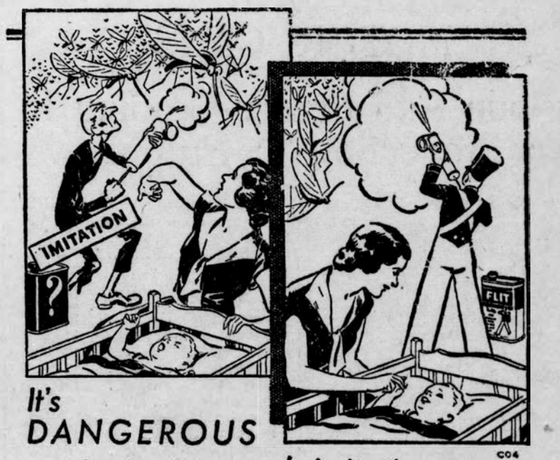
Referee:—Mr. Hudson.

TUESDAY'S EXHIBITION MATCH

All-India XI vs. Combined Military XI. Cooperage, kick off 5-45 p.m.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Twelve members of the Indian Football Team to South Africa arrived in Bombay on Monday accompanied by Mr. Mukherjee, (centre) their manager.



It's DANGEROUS to trust a weak imitation . . . .

DEMAND powerful FLIT

Isn't your baby's health and comfort worth the protection that comes only with FLIT, the powerful insect-killer? It's dangerous to trust weak imitations — they often fail to kill disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. Your whole family deserves the sure protection of FLIT. Demand FLIT in the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Lily Brand Barley
made of
Fresh FULL grown grains.
LILY BISCUIT Co.
CALCUTTA.
Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.

CONQUER CONSTIPATION

for ever without the least discomfort or unpleasant feeling. ARAMJAN is the easiest and delightful laxative. It even invigorates the bowels and breaks the laxative habit. It is a preparation of the renowned Amritdhara Pharmacy.

Price Re. 1/- for 32 pills.

Apply to: AMRITDHARA 5, LAHORE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 10
Half-yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh, Shud 2, 1999.
Muslim: Safar 1, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 11, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.
High Water: 0-25, 13-27.
Low water: 6-30, 19-31.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

Death

Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., expired at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant. The Uthamana ceremoney will take place at 4 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at his Bungalow "Shreenivas," Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

The O S K Steamer "Pacific Maru" left Singapore on May 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 26 via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

FREE COPIES OF "KARSONDAS MULJI"

Mr. B. N. Karanjia having purchased copies of "A Short Biographical Sketch of Karsondas Mulji, a booklet in English written by Mr. B N Motivala, and published by the Social Service League, Bombay, and having asked the League to distribute them free to institutions and libraries desiring to have a copy, the General Secretary of the League will be glad to supply free a copy of the said booklet to institutions asking for it and sending a postal stamp of one anna and quarter to cover the book post charges.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Worners' Union a mass meeting of the Dock Workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Thana Street.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of Lokmanya Tilak Utsava & Bharateeya Tarani Sangh a public meeting will be held at Lalmaidan Chinchpokli, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) today (Tuesday) to celebrate 'Shivaji Birthday' when Dr. A P Naik will preside. Pandit Ogale will speak on the subject.

HINDU SABHAS WORKERS' MEETING

An urgent meeting of the workers of the Hindu Sabhas in the city and suburbs will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Nene Building, (opp. Abbas Baug) Charni Road, to carry on further deliberations regarding the forthcoming Bombay and Suburban Hindu Sabha Conference and to consider suggestions from the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha in the matter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin; 12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music; 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates; Selection of European Music; 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club (if any) 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour, Talk By Miss Bachubai Wagle on "Saints—True and False" in Marathi; 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema; 7-0 p.m. Talk—Sporting Topics. By Tony Manor; 7-30 p.m. Messrs. MacMillan and Co., Present Mixed Grill Imperial Broadcast and Rex records. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News; 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day. By Charles Harmer; 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin; 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi; Light Music Miss Lilavati Bhosle; 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.
News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Violoncello recital.
8 p.m. Waterfront and Open Sea, a talk.
8-15 p.m. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9 p.m. Concert by the New English String Quartet.
9-45 p.m. E.B.C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.

KISHORE CHINTAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal "The Shiv Jayanti Utsav" will be celebrated to-day at 6-30 p.m. Neno Chawl, opp. Jamshed Mills, Ferguson Road, Bombay.

GOLD WATCH MISSING

Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition inform that on Sunday last Mr. Bhailal M. Baweshi of Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Bombay lost one gold wrist watch while getting into the Exhibition hall at Vanita Vishram. If any body has happened to find it, he is requested to return it to the party direct or to the Secretaries, Khadi Exhibition, 196 d, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

Deliveries of the articles purchased in the Exhibition will be given from the Exhibition Hall to-day (Tuesday) and from Wednesday from the Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PARSI SOCIAL CLUB, BANDRA.

At a special general meeting of the Parsi Social Club, Bandra, held on Sunday at 6 p.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. D J Irani, a resolution was passed placing on record its sense of deep sorrow and regret at the sudden and premature death of Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Banker, vice-president of the Club. In his death, the club has lost its leading and most valued member to whose untiring effort, charming personality and zeal and energy, the club owes its inception and present popularity.

The meeting authorised the president to forward a copy of the resolution to Dr. Shapoorji A. Banker, brother of the deceased, and other members of his bereaved family. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions from members and to suggest the form in which the memory of the deceased may best be perpetuated.

STEAMER FARE REDUCTION

Under the auspices of Lokmanya Tilak Utsava Friends' Union Institutions, a public meeting will be held at Lalmaidan, Chinchpokli, to consider the reduction in the steamer fares at 9 p.m. to-day when Mr. C K Narayanaswami will preside. Messrs. Alve, Mahadeshwar & Kanthi will speak on the subject. All all requested to attend.

PARSI DEFAMATION CASE

Appeal Admitted By High Court

On the Appellate side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Kania admitted the appeal of Bhikhaji Merwanji Karanjia, a test auditor in the G.I.P. Railway (Co-operative Section) and a social worker, who had been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicting him of defamation, on the complaint of Miss Piroja M. Irani.

The appellant was a member of the Social Purity League since its foundation in 1928, and was appointed a supervisor by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the provision of the Bombay City Juvenile Court Rules. It appeared that in July 1932, the appellant received by post an anonymous letter, which was an invitation from the mother of the three girls staying in a house opposite to the appellant's, to visit the mother in a special room.

Of the three daughters, two were described as attending a certain School. The appellant, it was stated, believed that the letter referred to the complainant and her sister and mother, and he, therefore, handed over the letter to Mr. Giara, the Secretary of the League, who placed it in the hands of the C.I.D. authorities for investigation. Subsequently, the appellant and Mr. Giara saw the lady Superintendent of the School, when, according to the appellant, Giara told the lady Superintendent that both the girls should be dismissed from the school.

EXAMINATION REPORT.

Subsequently, when the school re-opened in January 1933, the lady Superintendent handed over to the complainant and her sister their examination reports, with a remark that as the girls had failed in the majority of subjects, their parents should remove them from the school. About the end of January, the lady Superintendent sent to the girls their leaving certificates with the conduct column blank. This was the result, it was alleged by the prosecution, of the imputations made by the appellant against the complainant and her sister. The appellant was also alleged to have made similar defamatory statements to the Secretary of the Social Purity League.

"SENSE OF PUBLIC DUTY."

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that he acted from a sense of his public duty as an active member of the Social Purity League and in good faith.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal after hearing the appellant's counsel, Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

Gatha Society

The Managing Committee of the Gatha Society submitted the report at the annual general meeting of the society held on Wednesday last at the Cama Oriental Institute.

It continued to carry on its functions with its limited funds as efficiently as was practicable. It started its work during the year under report with Rs. 2,017-12-11 at its disposal on 21st March 1933.

The annual report for the year 1932-33 together with audited statement of accounts was considered and adopted. The meeting showed its satisfaction at the good and regular work of the Society

It is interesting to note that during the year under review 46 meetings were held.

It appealed to all the Zoroastrian sisters and brothers to join the Gatha Society as Life Members or Ordinary Members to advance its cause and send in their donations, however small, in order to enable it to carry out the noble aims and objects of the Gatha Society as it is in great need of funds for new publications.

The following Sub-Committee for Collecting Funds as were appointed:—

Mr S N Kanga, BA, (Chairman).
Mrs Aimai B Kavasji
Miss Allamai M Guzdar
Ervad Framroze A Bode, B.A.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Mama Loves Papa". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 p.m. and "Counsel's Opinion", daily at 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I Adore You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Prize-fighter and the Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Manjari". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Kid from Spain". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Walls of Gold". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Night Flight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Palooka". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fiddlin Buckarro". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

The strikers of Bombay mills held their meeting opposite K. E. M. Hospital on Monday morning.

TERRIBLE SMASHES AT MAHIM

4 Cars Involved In 3 Smashes At Same Spot

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF 17 OCCUPANTS

Seventeen occupants of four motor cars had a miraculous escape when that cars were involved a collision on Sunday night at Mahim.

Two children received slight injuries but two of the cars were smashed as a result of the terrific impact.

A saloon car No. X 1644 in which there were four children, three ladies, the owner of the car and its driver—nine in all—was proceeding along Old Parbadevi Road, towards Bombay, followed by a Buick tourer No. W 429. An Auburn saloon car No. X 7144 came on the scene going in the opposite direction and when nearing the Agar Bazar was run into by car No. X 1644, the right fender wedging itself into the right fender of the other car. As a result of the inpact the Auburn car swung on to the path of the Buick tourer which resulted in a second collision.

Meanwhile it is alleged that a two-seated car No. Y 30 emerged from Sayani Road, and was run into by the saloon car which had not stopped after the collision.

The Police from De Lisle Road arrived on the scene, and found the cars locked together in pairs. They removed the two children who were slightly injured to Hospital and arrested the drivers of the saloon car X 1644 and the two seater car Y 30.

Further inquuiries are in progress.

SECURITY FROM "TARUN KARNATAK"

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, May 12.

A security of Rs. 1000/ was demanded by the Government of Bombay from the Editor and Printer of "Tarun Karnatak", a Canarese daily of Hubli under, the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act as it has reproduced and objectionable matter from from "Nava-Shakti," a Marathi daily of Bombay.

It may be remembered that the security of Rs. 1000/ deposited by "Nava-Shakti" was forfeited by the Bombay Government in April last, for publishing the same matter. The Editor and printer of "Tarun Karnatak" deposited the amount of Rs. 1000/ with the District Magistrate of Dharwar on the 11th inst.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO LADY STUDENTS

The Seva Sadan, Bombay, offers three Scholarships of Rs. 20 p.m. each to lady students wishing to prosecute Collegiate or Post Graduate Studies. Preference will be given to those willing to work for the Society. Applications with full details should reach the Secretary on or before 5th June, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. 7.

Chandpur.—Twelve gentlemen of several villages within Chandpur Police Station jurisdiction were served with notices asking them to act as Special Police Officers for a month.—United Press.

WILL MONSOON BREAK EARLY

No Hopes Held Out By Director Of Observatory

"BOMBAY MUST ENDURE AND HOPE"!

Bombay, May 14.

"There are no signs in the charts or in weather conditions," observed the Director of the Colaba Observatory, "to enable me to predict whether the monsoon will be early or late."

Excelive heat in Bombay for the last days was encouraging people to hold out hopes that the monsoons would burst earlier They would be disappointed to know that Bombay must continue to endure and hope.

"A thunderstorm here, a tornado there, "said the metiorological Director, "are the usual feature of weather at this time of the year."

The Director added that no encouraging advices had been received from Ceylon either.—A. P.

NEW MINISTER FOR BOMBAY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to appoint Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C I E, O B E, M L C, to administer transferred subjects under section 52 of the Government of India Act, in succession to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper, appointed Member of the Executive Council.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Murder To Avoid Witchcrfat

The death sentence passed by the Session Judge of Nasik on Ramji Balu, a peasant, for the murder of a woman named Chimi was confirmed by Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

The woman, according to the accused, was pressing him to keep her as his mistress, and on his refusal, tried to practise witchcraft upon him. As a result of this, the accused suffered domestic misfortunes, losing his wife and other relatives. A sorcerer whom he consulted told him that it was due to witchcraft. Thereupon the accused went to the house of Chimi and murdered her

Late SIR JAG MOHANDAS VARJIVANDAS

We regret to announce the death of Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas who was the head of the Kapole Banya community. He belonged to the well-known family of Rupji Dhanji who had founded the temple at Madhav Bagh. He was also connected with a number of educational institutions including the Sydenham College of Commerce. He was a great phithropiet and was reputed for his charities.

KARNATAK LEADERS SUPPORT GANDHIJI'S DECISION

Not In Favour Of Separate Swarajya Party But Want A. I. C. C. Itself To Run Coming Electioes

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, May 12.

A meeting of the Congress leaders of Karnatak was held on the 10th and 11th inst. at Gadag to discuss the political situation and to consider Mahatmaji's statement of April 7th. About 75 Congressmen from all parts of Karnatak except Coorg and Mangalore, attended.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi, Hanmantrao Mohare, Babasaheb Soman and Shri Ranga Kamat from Belgaum Distt.; Messrs. Shrinivasrao Koujalgi, Hanmantrao Koujalgi, Shrinivasrao Mangalvedhe and Murigeyya Jangin from Bijapur Distt.; Messrs. T.S. Nayak, Anant Mahale, Devanna Naik and Shankarrao Gulavadi from Karwar Distt.; Messrs. Subramhanyam, Y. Vasupalappa and Satyavantrao Malebennur from Bellary Distt.; and Messrs. R.S. Hukkerikar, D.P. Karmarkar, V. V. Patil, K.F. Patil, N.B. Kabbur, Gudleppa Hallikeri, Shiddappa Hosamani, Anantrao Jalihal, Anantrao Savakar, V.R. Kulkarni and M.S. Kesari from Dharwar Distt.

KEEN DISCUSSION.

The meeting commenced at 7 p.m. on the 10th inst. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi of Belgaum was elected as President to conduct the deliberations. A message from Mr. D.V. Belvi, ex-M.L.A., was then read supporting Council-entry. A resolution was then passed unanimously expressing sympathy for the sufferings of the villagers of N. Kanara District, who sacrificed their all in the cause of the country. A discussion then followed on the statement of Mahatma Gandhi issued on the 7th April. There was a keen discussion on the question of the Council-entry on the 10th as well as on the 11th inst., resulting in passing a resolution supporting Mahatmaji's statement and recommending the A.I.C.C. for the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement and supporting Council-entry in view of the present political situation, expressing the view that there is no necessity for forming a separate Swarajya Party and to try to get as many Congressmen elected in the next election as possible.

This meeting offers its humble homage to the memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the service of our motherland during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

This meeting places on record its sense of deep appreciation of the sacrifices of all men and women and especially the young men and villagers of the Karnatak during the national struggle of the last two years.

KANARA FARMERS' HEROISM.

This meeting places on record its heartfelt appreciation of the heroism of the farmers of Kanara who sacrificed their all in the cause of the nation and who did not swerve from the non-violence in the face of the greatest provocation.

This meeting declares its full confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji.

This meeting declares its full faith in Satyagraha as the means for the attainment of Swarajya.

This meeting supports the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi on 7-4-1934.

This meeting is of opinion that a separate Swarajya Party should not be formed and the A.I.C.C. should accept the withdrawal of C.D. as advised by Mahatmaji in his statement of 7-4-1934 and in view of the statement and the present situation in the country, the A.I.C.C. should remove the ban on councils and run the coming elections.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

This meeting places on record its appreciation of the workers and promoters of the children's Home at Shimoga and Karwar and appeals to the people of Karnatak to help the Karnatak Children's Fund to the best of their ability.

A committee of the following persons be appointed to deal with the question of children of Kanara including the question of Children's Home at Karwar and Shimoga:—

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, (President); Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Sjts. Karnad Sadashivrao, S. K. Hosmani, S.S. Sastri, V.V. Patil, Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, Y.T. Nadkarni, D.R. Manappa, S.S. Gulavadi, A.N. Kamat and D.P. Karmarkar: Joint Secretaries, with power to co-opt.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

This meeting recommends to the A.I.C.C. to convene a special session of the Indian National Congress to suspend Civil Disobedience in view of Mahatmaji's statement and to pave the way to resume its normal activities and lay down a programme for the future under the present situation.

About one hundred representatives were present. The younger men pressed for the acceptance of the Socialistic programme.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS AND BOMBAY STRIKE

Mr. Sabawala's Explanation

Mr. A P. Sabawala has addressed the following letter to Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Pesident, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. You have drawn my attention to the head-line and the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th May. As for the report, I did not say that it was in the interests of Ahmedabad to create trouble in Bombay; what I said was that the strike was to the interest of Ahmedabad, and I fail to see why you should assume that it was the Millowners of Ahmedabad who are charged by me as being interested in bringing about the strike.

I hope this explanation will make the matter clear.

SIND WORKERS URGE SUSPENSION OF C. D.

KARACHI, May 14.

At a meeting of Young Congress Workers of Karachi, held yesterday, a resolution was passed opining that satyagraha comprising of spirituality should be distinguished from civil disobedience as a political weapon and requesting the A. I. C. C. to suspend it for better times for the nation in view of the present situation.

The Council-entry programme was also discussed. Some members held that the Congress should remove the ban on Council-entry to preserve unity in Congress ranks while some were opposed to Council-entry. The meeting passed by a majority another resolution, opining that nothing could be gained, by the Council programme.

Bhendi Bazar Meeting Protests Against Eulogy Of Mr. Kirpalani

A meeting of the Muslims of Bhendi Bazar was held on Friday last at 9 p.m. under the chairmanship of Haji Maolvi Khaliluddin Ahmad when resolutions were passed expressing the view that Mr. Kirpalani's work was not free from communal bias and protesting against the action of those Muslim members of Corporation who gave him a dinner on the eve of his departure and spoke in praise of him. The meeting also requested the Muslim public that they should never in future give their votes to such Muslims who as Muslim representatives have totally failed to discharge their duties.

TRIPLE ATTRACTION AT
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED).
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros. Musical
'I Adore You'
Starring
MARGOT GRAHAME
MR. COCHRAN'S REVUE
Also
A Film of H. R. H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE F. A. CUP FINAL.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
GREAT LOVE STORY
"THE PRIZEFIGHTER AND THE LADY"
Starring
MAX BAER—MYRNA LOY
PRIMO CARNERA.
JACK DEMPSEY
FROM TO-MORROW.
Ed. WYNN in his greatest entertainment THE CHIEF

PATHE
TWO BRILLIANT COMEDIES
"MAMA LOVES PAPA"
WITH
CHARLES RUGGLES
DAILY, 3-30 & 6-30 only
COUNSEL'S OPINION
With
HENRY KENDALL
BINNIE BARNES
DAILY at 10 p.m. only
SATURDAY NEXT
WARNERS SPECTACULAR
ROMANCE
"THE KEYHOLE"
With
KAY FRANCIS
GEORGE BRENT

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post box No. 332. Registered No. B-1368

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 15 1934

SWARAJISTS & CONGRESS

Dr. Ansari's appeal to the Delhi Congressmen to support the Swaraj Party and his statement in reply to Pndit Malaviya's regarding the Party's relation to the Congress need to be considered dispassionately by all Congressmen in the interest of the very principles for which Swarajists and other Congressmen stand. The Doctor need no longer fear that there will be any serious opposition at the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting to the question of Council entry. The Socialists, for instance, from whom he seems to expect some opposition, do not oppose Council entry as such but rightly contend that the Council policy should be subordinate to and in conformity with the agitation in the country. The only debatable questions now are how the Congress should work out the Council policy, what precisely the Council policy and programme should be, and whether all these questions can be definitely decided by the A.I.C.C. or should be reserved for a plenary session of the Congress.

Merge In The Congress

As regards the first question we are glad to be assured by Dr. Ansari that there is no apparent difference between Pundit Malaviya's views and those of the Swaraj Party regarding its relation to the Congress, that the Party has not "in anyway sought to claim a position distinct and separate from the Congress" and that the Party itself has sought Congress control and guidance. This assurance should make it easy for the Swaraj Party to accept fully the decisions of the A.I.C.C., even if in consequence it should have to merge itself in the Congress organization. The question, however, then arises: "If the Party is prepared to accept Congress control and guidance unreservedly, why should there be at all a separate "autonomous" organisation? Dr. Ansari has not yet made out case for one. A separate organization will only confuse the electorate by suggesting the existence of some difference between itself and the Congress. Moreover it will not be half so easy for a separate Swarajist body to maintain strict discipline among its members in the Legislature as it will be for a Congress Committee to do so with the full support of the public behind it. Dr. Ansari rightly expects hundreds and thousands of Congressmen to help the Swarajists before the latter can assert their influence fully in the Assembly. Now, is it possible to secure the active co-operation of so many Congressmen if the Swarajists are to form themselves into a separate body? We cannot believe that sincere Swarajists care more for their prestige as a separate autonomous body than for the success of the Congress in its new sphere of work. And if the latter is the main objective of the Swarajists, it is in their own interest for them to merge in the Congress.

A. I. C. C. Must Decide

As for the Council programme, most Congressmen and the public in general will cordially welcome a nearer approximation to a sound Socialist programme than is the Ranchi programme. Dr. Ansari, however, fears that the time is not yet for a nearer approach to Socialism, and he candidly observes:

"To-day the electorates to which the Congress has to appeal for votes, consist only about 15 lakhs of people mainly drawn from confirmed bourgoisie class. It would be bad tactics, to say the least of it, to allow any confusion of issues at this stage. The object of the Swarajya Party is to secure the verdict of the country in favour of a constituent assembly, repudiation of the White Paper constitution, and an unmistakable condemnation of the repressive policy of Government."

There is considerable force in what Dr. Ansari says. At the same time few Congressmen will regard it as a wise or honourable policy unduly to compromise sound Socialistic principles. It should rather be the duty of Congressmen to educate the electorate and bring it up to their point of view than to descend to the level of the electorate. Surely those who accommodate themselves too much to the burgoisie class at the very outset are hardly likely to get a verdict in the Legislature in favour of a genuine Constituent Assembly. The question of the Council programme is of great importance and Congress should not accept any compromise in this respect for the sake of a few extra seats in the Assembly or the doubtful support of some non-Congressmen in that body. It is true that all the items in a sound Socialist programme are not practicable in the immediate future. Both Socialists and Swarajists have urged several reforms as ideals, towards which steady progress must be made even from now. If so, we do not see why Congressmen in Councils should not adopt a Socialist programme. It is most necessary that the masses for whom the Congress speaks should have a clear idea as to the principles for which Congress stands and should be convinced that the Swaraj for which they are often called upon to make heavy sacrifices is to their real benefit. As regards the question whether all these points should be definitely settled by the A. I. C. C. or should be referred to a Congress session, we entirely agree with Dr. Ansari that not only has the A.I.C.C. the right to settle these points, but it is also its duty to do so without wasting any more time in idle cogitation. Everybody wants a Congress session as early as possible. And when it is held, it is certainly open to it to modify the decisions of the A.I.C.C. But it is absurd to contend that no definite decisions should be taken by the A.I.C.C. with regard to the future Congress programme and no action should be taken thereon till a Congress session is held. The country has wasted enough time already and it is the duty of the A.I.C.C. to revive Congress activities without any further delay.

Will Mr. Mody Explain?

In his speech in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the other day, in defence of the wage-cuts by the Bombay millowners, Mr. H.P. Mody made the amazing statement that the textile workers' wages in Bombay were, in relation to output the highest in the world till March, 1933. Those who knew something about the Bombay millowners could not swallow such a bold statement. Mr. Mody protested that he would prove his case with unchallengeable figures, but did not do so actually. Mr. R.R. Bakhale, however, has fully exposed the hollowness of Mr. Mody's claim. Quoting figures from the Tariff Board Report of 1932, he shows in the words of the report itself that "the labour cost of weaving per pound in the Bombay mill is 15 per cent. lower than in the Ahmedabad mill," that "the labour cost per pound of yarn in the Bombay mill is nearly half the cost in the Oldham (Lancashire) mill," and that "in respect of the labour cost per unit of output the position of the Indian industry is inferior to that of Japan. Those who take Mr. Mody's statement seriously would like to know what he has to say about these observations of the Tariff Board.

Help The Strikers

In a stirring appeal to the Indian working classes, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri has asked the employed workers to show their practical sympathy with the Bombay strikers by contributing at least one day's wages to the strike fund. The suggestion is manifestly practical and deserves support from all who are interested in the well-being of the Indian working classes. The strikers cannot be expected to prolong the struggle indefinitely unless they receive substantial financial help from the public and their own less unfortunate comrades. And the struggle being against the system of exploitation, every penny contributed towards its continuance will be spent in a just cause. The appeal is all the more worthy of response because there are no signs to indicate that the owners propose at all to relent. They would, if they could, see the strike fail and collapse.

"INDIA IN ENGLAND"

"Need For Propaganda"

(By S. R. NARAYANA AYYAR)

Mr. C. F. Andrews's article, under the above heading in "The Hindu" of 3rd April states that "even the name of India is unacceptable to many English readers" and hence there should be some propaganda in England about India and her rights. This well-meant suggestion raises a serious question which often arises in the minds of many an Indian. It is a sorry spectacle to see that even the "Nationalists" have illusions about propaganda in England. One would think that by this time all must have realised that propaganda by speeches, interviews, and publications in England has no value at all, except when it is 'against' India. These methods have never brought any good to India. I have realised that a sincere letter written by a resident Englishman in India to a member of Parliament has done more good or harm than all the propaganda either in favour of India or against India, as the case may be. Our politicians have not yet realised how great the influence of the resident Europeans in India —officials and non-officials—is on the party in power in England. The ordinary Englishman in England may hear with amusement the speeches of Indians and admire their eloquence in a foreign tongue. Perhaps, some Englishwomen may surround some of the Indians on account of of their picturesque dress and caste marks more with amused curiosity than with any admiration or sympathy for the cause which these Indians advocate in England. But the English people never will exercise their votes in favour of India 'on the basis of this propaganda. They will—and rightly too—be guided by their own party leaders and more often by the newspapers in such matters placing England's interest foremost.

Wasteful And Futile.

By this misguided and costly propaganda in England and other countries, India has lost a lot of money, which could have been usefully, with substantial results, spent in India itself. We already hear that this wrong idea of a propaganda is going to be repeated by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hindus of Sindh, the people of Orissa and Andhra.

By spending Indian money for this propaganda we may induce some obscure men and women of England or other countries and sometimes some well-known persons, but with little influence in the party in power, to speak on behalf of India and write in the newspapers. These articles and speeches will be read by the readers of the Indian newspapers with the reverence due to the sayings of a religious pontiff, as if India's salvation depends upon these foreigners. But we forget that in opposition to this microscopic minority, there are millions of silent persons who are either against such views or indifferent to what happens in India.

I think it is high time that this thoughtless idea of a propaganda in England and other foreign countries was given up. Have we ever heard any other country in this world doing such a propaganda? Did the Philippines go about wasting their money in England and America regarding their country's troubles? Do Siam and China go about doing propaganda in other countries? Does Korea do this in Japan? Did Japan raise herself to the present position by any propaganda outside Japan? Why should we alone commit this mistake?

I can safely assert that no real benefit has resulted by sending Indians, however great they may be, to England, America, Geneva, Canada, Australia, or South Africa, at the expense of the people, either through Government channels or through public bodies.

Mr. Andrews' article shows how indifferent England is towards India and her troubles. Human nature is such that no one respects under-dogs much less disunited under-dogs. Without realising this we do propaganda not only in England but in other countries also. The most amusing part to the Englishman is our propaganda in other countries against England. Does any Englishman or his Government ever care a brass pin for any propaganda in another country or in the League of Nations? If one talks intimately with English friends they will say with a pardonable pride that the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen and over which the sun never sets is not going to move a hair's breadth from its path by the

(Continued on Page 8.)

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM : Plea For Modern Methods Of Salesmanship

(BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DABAR, Bar.ot Law.)

VIII.

If we look around us with a view to cast a cursory glance over the system in application in the Sales Organisation in countries of our competitors we are surprised to find how hopelessly backward we happen to be. I am particularly making a reference to this factor briefly in the hope that the ideas I am enunciating may catch the public eye to the benefit of our country. There every large manufacturing concern or Sale Agency Firm has in operation a series of carefully laid out plans along which they work with vigilance and almost unerring methods. The Sales Manager of these organisations is a highly talented individual with a specialised education and experience. He has under him the publicity department with experts in that line who apply the latest methods of scientific advertising to the sale problem that arises daily in connection with the business. This publicity has for its foundation the principles of psychology which are applied to the drafting of all copies for advertisements, circulars, sales letters, catalogues and similar sales literature.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

The drafts are prepared under the direction of the salesmanager. A special department made up of an army of travelling salesmen regulates the sales campaign according to the peculiar requirements of each province, district town, country or locality. One other department looks after what is known as market research. The objective here is to investigate in specifically chalked out localities by repeated researches as to the changing wants and requirements of products and manufactures in which the company is interested to ascertain the reason why other brands are more popular than ours, to warn the management in time as to any new prejudice created agains their own wares, to give him timely hints where a competitor is losing ground so that his customers may be captured, to sugest new lines which are likely to widen and expand the scope of business etc., etc. These researches are conducted among the dealers called "dealer research" as well as among the consumers, i.e., "consumer research". Special shops are opened out under assumed names, keeping the public in the dark as to the real owner being the manufacturer himself, known as "laboratory shops" where wares of all manufacturers as well as those of the company are sold. The object here is not to make profit but by a scientific application of sales methods through specially engaged experts in charge of these shops to make a close record in form of statistics as to the nature of demand for each brand, the class of customers buying same, the quantity in demand by each class, the quality in demand etc. Through tactfully conducted conversations a good many points are collected from customers which are arranged in proper order and indexed for guidance of the Salesmanager at the Head office. How many of our Managing Agents or our Sales Agents have the slightest conception as to these modern methods in active work in other countries, which are so successfully applied against them by their foreign rivals?

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE

When I was last in England in the middle of 1932 I was handed a copy of a Report which was just published. This Report was published by a Special Committee or Commission appointed by the British Government to investigate and report on the question of scientific salesmanagement. The British manufacturers found themselves beaten gradually out of many of their important markets, both within and out of the Empire, through superior Sales Organisation methods of other countries. In order to check this set back and if possible to recapture lost ground, this investigation was conducted under the able Chairmanship of Sir Francis Goodenough, one of England's best salesmanagers. The result of this investigation was that a great emphasis was laid on the fact that Salesmanagement and Organisation under modern conditions was a profession which required highly talented men with specialised scientific training. The lines along which this training should be directed were actually indicated in some detail and a special syllabus and Diploma of salesmanagers was ultimately evolved. Under these conditions what chance is there for these old fashioned Managing Agency Organisations or their even more inefficient sales agents, to keep their head above water, even if spoonfed by protective tariffs at a great expense to the nation? The only course open to our industrial concerns is to introduce departmental organisations for sales in these companies, do away with sales agencies, and study the methods of our rivals with a view to meet them on equal footing. For this purpose an army of efficiently trained youngmen would be necessary and this country has never shown any lack of talent in this direction, as I can vouch from my experience extending over thirty-five years.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SAUD-YAHYA TRUCE.

According to reports from Cairo and Mecca, Muslim mediation in the war between the King of Hedjaz and the Imam of Yemen has succeeded to the extent that Ibn Saud has agreed to suspend military operations pending assurances from the Imam with regard to the fulfilment of peace conditions. Ibn Saud's conditions, if they are the same as reported a few days ago, are undoubtedly too harsh. The news of suspension by him of hostilities, is nonetheless, welcome. But it is deplorable, if true, that the Imam should declare himself thirsty for vengeance. It is extremely unwise also. "Blood must wash away the Saudi insult," may be a stimulating slogan—although blood has never "washed" anything. But it is to the Imam's own interest to realise the disadvantages of continuing this unfortunate war any further. (The above was in the Press when the gratifying news was received from Jeddah relating a truce between the belligerents).

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

It is not quite surprising that the Bengal Government should have annulled the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation meeting at which Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq was elected Mayor in opposition to the nominee one of the two sections of Congressmen—and European and nominated members. The matter, we understand, is to be taken to the High Court. We are not concerned with the legal merits of the dispute, nor even with the possible judgment of the High Court. For, whether the High Court declares the Government order legal or illegal we cannot but express again our sense of deep regret at the differences between the two wings of the Congress in Bengal. Whatever Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq may or may not be, it is really most unfortunate that Congressmen should carry feuds to the extent of making common cause with Europeans and Government nominees against a man set up by a large section of Congressmen as well as their own Muslim fellow councillors. There is yet time to come to a compromise. And the duty of Dr. B. C. Roy in this connection is inescapably obvious.

THE RUBBER AGREEMENT.

Many interests, economic and political, are at the bottom of the "international" agreement to restrict the rubber production. The move is an old one which has invariably been accompanied by protests on behalf of consumers and labour. What we want to note here is the "Native" aspect of the agreement. A cable from the Hague says that the Dutch Government "are resolutely determined to enforce the international agreement and not to allow Native growers to endanger restriction to the detriment of the plantation interests." It is the plantation interests that are to be safeguarded, and that against "Native production"! And, lest we forget, the British Government is the other principal party to that agreement.

ROSS MASOOD'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Sir Ross Masood from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Aligarh Muslim University has aroused considerable interest among the Muslim community. The public has, therefore, a right to be taken into confidence and to know who, if any, is to blame in this matter and how it all came about. The University will do well to issue an authoritative statement giving the full facts of the case for the information of all those who are interested, in the welfare of the famous institution. In this connection we have read with surprise a resolution said to have been passed by the Aligarh Old Boys of Hyderabad State requesting the Nizam to "withhold his grant to the University if Sir Ross Masood is compelled to leave the University." We cannot too severely condemn such a move to make great educational institutions like the Aligarh Muslim University the butt of personalities—however eminent or popular. We are sure that Sir Ross himself will disclaim such sympathy and that such a hasty and ill-advised resolution will receive no encouragement from the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam.

THE JAVA MENACE.

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi Mulji, whose article on dumping of sugar by Java we published yesterday, has done well to draw pointed attention to Java's dumping methods. It appears from the figures quoted by Mr. Mulji that Java, instead of increasing its price of sugar on account of the excise duty on sugar in India, has actually been reducing its prices and improving the quality of the sugar exported to this country. This is obviously to make a heavy assault on the Swadeshi industry, already weakened by the excise duty. It is, therefore, up to the indigenous sugar producers to take heed betimes, organise themselves better and, as Mr. Mulji suggests, to improve their methods of production and, in particular, their selling agency system. It is the duty of the people also to help the industry, hit by the iniquitous excise duty, and use Swadeshi sugar exclusively.

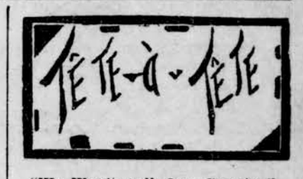
Press Views

India's Need

Complete rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report or the White Paper by India would only mean India walking into the parlour of Mr. Churchill and his reactionary gang. The Constituent Assembly proposed by the Swarajists at the Ranchi conference can be summoned after the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report is published in order to formulate the lines on which modifications of its recommendations should be made. Such a constructive effort at definitely stating an agreed minimum demand of the country might be helpful to the Parliamentary draftsmen who can then re-shape the Government of India Bill in such a manner that not only will it receive intelligent support of parliament but also the wholehearted co-operation of India. India badly needs reforms that would still the voices of extremism and put down the forces of terrorism.—"Roy's Weekly."

Sheer Calumny

The Swarajists have stated facts and have called upon the country to do what any other country would do in view of those facts. They have imputed no "untrue motive" to the powers that be nor have they excited hatred against any one. They have asked for the repeal of the repressive laws as they believe that they are an interference with the fundamental rights of citizens and that no administration can be run for long on the wheels of such repressive laws. They have asked for complete autonomy in the management of their own economics and industries not out of race-hatred but for the purpose of self-preservation and self-development. It is sheer calumny to suggest that Mr. Desai or any body else sought to unite their countrymen at Ranchi "by working them up to a common hatred of the British." —"Forward."



"We Won't Sell Our Country"
—Dr. Ansari.
But it isn't yet ours to sell.

* * * *

"MYSORE SWADESHI EXHIBITION

"C. Vijayaraghavachariar...."
—News Item.
Another exhibit from among the "strange brood."

* * * *

"A Challenge to Mr. Mody."
Whether Mr. Mody accepts it or not, the ring is clear.

* * * *

"Bakhale's Straight Questions to Mr. Mody."
—Headline.
Foul! Out!

* * * *

He (Lord Derby) said that the most important thing to cultivate in India was good-will.
Some of our patriots think it is Government will.

* * * *

BLACK OUTLOOK FOR DISARMAMENT.
London's New Gold Mines.
—Headlines in Madras Daily.
How illuminatingly true!

* * * *

"Quo Vadis," said Sir Manubhai Mehta, were on every body's lips in India regarding the Indian Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee.
Were they? We didn't know. But then we don't know "every body" in India.
Any way there is little of "Quo Vadis" now.

* * * *

To confess the truth we couldn't at first make head or tail out of this "Quo Vadis". But we discovered later—at least we think so—what it was all about.
You see the British Parliament is in labour, having evidently conceived the White Paper to produce "a puny mouse or a brawny bantling"— Sir Manubhai doesn't know which and is rather anxious about it.
Well, the point is that since the British Parliament has been in labour every body in India has been shouting at the R.T.C. and J.P.C. Indians "Hey! none of your business, quo vadis,"

* * * *

"In the rough and tumble of diplomacy," proceeded Sir Manubhai, "tact served one better than querulousness, fasts and intimidation." Of course, of course. We Indians, you see—especially those who aren't Chief Ministers of Indian States—are devoid of a grain of tact—the tact, for example, of flouting public opinion and going to "work" on sundry "Select Committees" and conferences. And those foolish fasts. We stupid fellows believe in the efficacy of fasts—not indeed that we feel the frequent necessity of starting them to attain Swaraj or any such high aim, but simply that many of us are 'compelled' to go on fast owing to lack of food—the result of the benign rule of a benign government.

* * * *

And not only that. The worthy knight had something to say about England too—England which is, in his opinion, "the only country in the world to carry on freedom's battle from father to son (Sir Manubhai forgot to mention daughter) to a successful termination without unsavoury episodes."

* * * *

Funny, isn't it? The Chief Minister of Bikaner prating of "freedom's battle?" But then there are many funny things happening in this world. For example Sir Manubhai of Bikaner talking of England where Parliament "happened" a good few centuries ago.
Funnier still, it sometimes happens that "freedom's battle" is fought by the children—the son we mean—while the father—but "quo vadis" all this talk?
Yes, "quo vadis" except to congratulate Sir Manubhai's children on snatching what he would neither tackle himself nor willingly bequeathe to them as a legacy.

* * * *

"Partiality For English Money."
—Bori Bunder.
Not an apologia for linking the rupee to the pound but a statement of fact regarding a thief.

* * * *

In the course of an interesting talk over the wireless on "Islam in the East," Dr. Khalid Sheldrake said that a fact which struck him very forcibly was the prevalence of the English language throughout China and Japan.
An' wat about the English?

Call To Vindicate Democracy

Public Meeting Urges Bombay A. I. C. C. Members To Stand By Conference Decision

The adoption of a Socialist programme for the Congress by the Bombay Congressmen's Conference on May 12 was welcomed and supported at a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held this evening at the Chowpatty sands under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided.

The resolution that was moved by Mr. C. K. Narayanswami and passed unanimously by the meeting further called upon the Bombay members of the All-India Congress Committee to abide by the decisions of that Conference and to support the Socialist programme at the A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, in the course of his preliminary remarks, referred to the momentous meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held at Patna and said that the that Committee having been elected three years ago was no fully representative of the present political tendencies even within the Congress. He supported the view taken at the Congress workers' meeting held in Bombay on Saturday last that important and epoch-making decisions like the Council-entry and the constitution of the Swarajya Party could only be settled at an Open Session of the Congress.

He welcomed the resolution passed at the Congressmen's Conference held three days ago urging the Congress to adopt a Socialist programme. He wanted the citizens to reaffirm that resolution so that the members who would represent Bombay should have a clear mandate from the public of Bombay to support a Socialist programme at the A. I. C. C. meeting.

CALL TO A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami moved the following resolution:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group welcomes the adoption by the Bombay Congressmen's Conference on May 12, of a Socialist programme for the Congress and calls upon the Bombay members of the A I C C to abide by the decisions of that Conference and to support a Socialist programme at the A I C C meeting at Patna."

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that Socialism was the only way to achieve real freedom for India as it was based on the organization of the masses, the workers and peasants.

REPLY TO DR. ANSARI.

Dr. Ansari's statement in which he had said that he wanted to take up the challenge of Sir Samuel Hoare, the speaker observed that the most effective reply to Sir Samuel Hoare's challenge would be the acceptance by the Congress of a programme that was Socialist in action and objective. He assured Dr. Ansari that Congress Socialists were not working in any spirit of hostility to the Swarajists. What they quarreled about was the programme. They were convinced that the Swarajist programme fell far short of the task, namely, effective reply to Sir Samuel's challenge. They wanted united action, but action that would push foreward the struggle for freedom.

"The time has come," he emphasized, when the Congress should pledge itself to a programme which would lead to the real freedom of the country and her hungry millions from all sorts of exploitation and domination."

VINDICATE DEMOCRACY.

The fundamental basis of the Congress organisation, said the speaker, was democracy. It was the accepted principle of democracy that majority decisions became mandatory on the members of the institution and its representatives. It was, therefore, the duty of the Bombay members of the A.I.C.C. to support the resolutions of the Bombay Congressmen's Conference. If they failed to do that, their action would amount to a flouting of the considered view of the Congress workers of Bombay. He hoped that the Bombay members of the A.I.C.C. who would be attending the meeting at Patna would vindicate the principle of democracy by unequivocally supporting the acceptance of the Socialist programme by the A.I. C.C. and urge the convening of an early session of the Indian National Congress to take final decisions.

ANSWER TO CRITICS.

Mr. M. R. Masani supported the resolution. He referred to the adverse comments made in the press belittling the efforts of the Congress Socialist Group and pointed out that the overwhelming majority of votes which the socialists were able to secure at the Saturday's Conference bore ample testimony to the popularity of the Socialist programme. He gave the figures of the voting in that conference and pointed out the Socialist programme had the greatest backing from rank and file of Congress workers.

It was for the representatives of Bombay at the ensuing Patna meeting of the A.I.C.C. to uphold the Bombay Congressmen's decision and press for an open session of the Congress. The speaker was confident that the Indian National Congress which stood for the masses of India would surely adopt the Socialist programme adumbrated by the Congress Socialist Group.

Another resolution that was moved by Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim condemned the infliction of 3 consecutive sentences amounting to 13 months' rigorous imprisonment in the "C" class on Sjt. Sorab S. Batliwala, a member of the Socialist Group, for his activities in the cause of the Sholapur Textile Strikers.

Mr. Madan Shetty who seconded this resolution drew the attention of the public to the selfless services rendered by Mr. Batliwalla in the cause of the Textile strikers.

Amongst the speakers who addressed the meeting was also Mr. Modak who described in vivid terms the record as well as the attitude of the Congress Socialist Group.

After about an hour and a half the meeting terminated.

NAGPUR CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS SITUATION

Socialist Party's Programme Approved

NAGPUR, May 13.

The question of forming a socialist party within the Congress was discussed yesterday at a meeting of about 20 local workers at the residence of Seth Poonamchand Ranka. In course of the discussions that lasted for more than five hours it was made clear that the new party to be formed must function as a part of the Congress. The decision of Swarajists at Ranchi to contest elections to the Central Legislature did not find favour in the meeting. A section of workers vehemently opposed this decision on the ground that it was contrary to the Lahore resolution regarding boycott of legislatures. It was pointed out that only an open session of the Congress could rescind that resolution, and till then it was incumbent on all Congressmen to observe a reticent attitude.

The programme as outlined by the Bihar Socialist Party was approved of with certain changes and it was decided to send four delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Socialist Conference at Patna on May 17. After the meeting at Patna has decided upon, a fixed programme, a new party will be formed at Nagpur.

PEASANTS' ORGANIZATION.

Stress on the Organisation of peasants and efforts for the economic uplift of the masses will form the main planks of the socialist party's programme. In this connection it is mentioned that fundamental rights resolution passed at the Karachi session of the Congress affords ample scope for those who desire to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress. A noteworthy feature was the presence at the meeting of those who are opposed to council entry programme embodied in the Ranchi decisions.—A. P.

OBITUARY

LONDON, May 14.

The death of Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Uniacke is announced.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Debate On Communal Award & Alternatives

LAHORE, May 14.

Pandit Malaviya has left for Amritsar from where he goes to Delhi to-morrow.

It is understood that during his stay at Lahore conversations were held between the Pandit and a number of Hindu and Sikh leaders, including Bhai Parmanand and Raja Narandranath on questions connected with the rejection of the Communal Award and certain alternatives to the Award are stated to have been agreed upon.

The policy to be adopted by the opponents of the Communal Award in the event of the Congress and the Swarajya Party not including its rejection in their programme was also discussed.

Another matter that came up for consideration was the position of Princes in the future Federation.—A. P.

BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION.

NEW DELHI, May 14.

Mr. Rajagopalachari after a successful tour of Bulandshahr, Agra, Muttra, Brindaban and other places returned to Delhi this morning. There was a small black flag demonstration by Sanatanists at Brindaban. Mr. Rajagopalachari also leaves for Patna.—A. P.

SIKH LEADERS CONFER WITH PT. MALAVIYA

Talks Centre Round Communal Award

AMRITSAR, May 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here from Lahore this afternoon. He is staying with Lala Keshoram, Municipal Commissioner. He was closetted today with a deputation of Sikhs headed by Gyani Sher Singh, the blind Sikh leader and Sirdar Jaswant Singh, President of the Golden Temple Managing Committee. The talks were private but it is understood that they centred round the Communal Award and the present political position of the Sikhs. Pandit Malaviya, it will be recalled, was of great help to the Sikh community during the earlier stages of the Gurdwara reform movement. He had also appeared as defence counsel in the Sikh Leaders Conspiracy Case in 1923.

Before his departure by the Frontier Mail to-night he will address two public meeting both in the evening.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN SHOULD PRESENT UNITED FRONT

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena On Council-Entry

LUCKNOW, May 14.

In the course of a statement reviewing the task before the A.I. C.C. meeting Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, prominent Congressite of Lucknow says that from every point of view the forthcoming meeting is a very momentous one. It will have to take careful stock of all that has happened since it met last as well as to make a comprehensive survey of the present situation before laying down programme for the future.

Mr. Saxena says that it may safely be presumed that the A.I.C.C. will accept Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding the suspension of fight for the present but while doing so it is absolutely necessary that the A.I. C.C. should reiterate the Congress goal in clear and unambiguous terms and reaffirm its complete faith in peaceful action as distinguished from terrorist methods.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

Referring to the question of Council entry, he says there are very few Congressmen who are opposed to Council entry on principle. But there is a sharp division regarding the machinery which should run the elections and about the Council programme. He personally feels that the object of Council Entry programme will be achieved more if elections are run under the direct control of the A.I.C.C. In any case what is vitally necessary for the success of the Council programme is that Congressmen should present a united front on the question of a full session of the Congress.

Mr. Sexena says that while he is in favour of holding a session as soon as possible, decision regarding Council entry should not be postponed till then as that will very prejudicially affect the chances of Congress candidates in the Assembly and indecision and suspense will be dangerous. He says the A.I.C.C. should take its decision.—A. P.

The finals of the South Indian Association Volley Ball Tournament were held on Sunday morning. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer distributed the prizes to the winners. Photo shows the winning team, the Central Travancorean Team.

Burma's Struggle To Balance Budget

Axe Committee Recommends All Round Cut In Salaries And Expenditure

RANGOON, May 14.

Holding the view that there is no practicable expedient left to Government but to discharge from its service those whom it can no longer afford to retain, the Burma Retrenchment Committee report (1934) 245 pages which has just been issued recommends among others extensive retrenchment of staff to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure based on 1932-33 actual figures.

The net savings as recommended by the Committee, besides Rs. 16.80,000 by postponement of capital repayment of debt for one year, amount to Rs. 1.50,93,000. These savings are to be affected by retrenchment under various five per cent. cut all round and major heads, by application of further five per cent. cut in allowances, cut in Rangoon and other compensatory allowances by 30 per cent. and cut in travelling allowances by 20 per cent.

The savings shown according to the retrenchments recommended under the major heads are Rs. 95.11,021, of which reductions suggested under the various heads are:—

	Rs.
Civil works	18,76,951
Forest	12,11.000
Police	11,87,129
General administration	10,77,339
Education	8,92,212

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the Committee include 'inter alia' suggestions to reduce the salary of Ministers by Rs. 1,500 per month and the salary of the President of the Legislative Council by Rs. 1.000 per month, hold in abeyance one of the posts of the Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government, one of the posts of the Assistant Director (I. M. S.) and one post of the High Court Judge, besides abolition of two posts of High Court Judges one appointment of I. M. S. officer in Majors rank and the posts of deputy and Assistant Government Advocate and the elimination of the second move of Government to Maymyo.

BURMESE MEMBERS' DISSENT

The main report also contains the minority report by two Burmese members who urge Government to pay due regard to the policy of Burmanization in selecting the personnel for retrenchment and protests against the acceptance by Government of policy that no further expenditure should be incurred on encouraging paddy cultivation at present. They also hold that any reduction in emoluments of Ministers should be on grounds of equity and be applied equally to the Executive Councillors. They, however, accept the argument that Senior I. C. S. officers acting as Executive members should not be penalised on that account and should draw at least pay to which they would have been entitled in the ordinary way. They maintain that the question of amalgamation of excise with the police should be further considered by the Re-organisation Committee as suggested by them.

Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, the Chief Secretary and the President of the Committee, dissents altogether from the idea of further cut in emoluments, realising Governments wider responsibilities and anxieties and dangers implicit in his colleagues recommendations. He also holds that there cannot be any analogy between Government service and service under Commercial firms.

The Retrenchment Committee is composed of seven members of which five are non-officials including one Indian.—A. P.

Japanese And Australian Ministers Confer

Review Negotiations For Commercial Treaty And Discuss Appointment Of Trade Commissioner At Tokio

TOKIO, May 14.

Frank and most friendly conversations, most useful for the promotion of Japanese and Australian friendship, are mentioned in press statements at the conclusion of the day's discussions between Mr. Hirota and Mr. Latham in the presence of Mr. Dod, the British Charge D'Affaires.

The Ministers discussed the appointment of an Australian Trade Commissioner and reviewed the negotiations at Melbourne for a commercial treaty. They agreed that it was not necessary to open legations.

Mr. Hirota emphasised that Japan did not fortify the mandated Islands and intended to scrupulously adhere to the mandate.

Japan was eager to maintain her traditional friendship with the British Empire and ridiculed the idea of aggressive intentions in the South Pacific.

Mr. Latham assured Mr. Hirota that the Singapore Base was purely defensive, and argued that the Australian protective policy did not discriminate against Japan.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

SERIOUS COMMUNAL CLASH NEAR CALCUTTA

Three Killed And Twenty Injured

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Three Moslems were killed and twenty belonging to either community admitted into hospital as a result of communal riot yesterday evening in Barrackpore Sub-Division, twenty-five miles from Calcutta. The incident occurred in Mill area in village of Nowapara, outbreak being the result of strained relations existing between parties since last Moharrum culminating in alleged stabbing yesterday of a Hindu Sabha Member by a Moslem which has immediate cause of rioting. About hundred Hindus and Moslems were arrested of whom 40 have been detained in custody. The situation is under control.—A. P.

BRITISH MINISTER AS PEACE EMISSARY

Imam Of Yemen Agrees To Saudi Terms And Guarantees

JEDDAH, May 13.

The Saudi Government has officially announced a truce with the Imam of Yemen.

The Saudi Government's statement says that the Imam of Yemen has agreed to carry out the Saudi conditions immediately, and adds that negotiations will soon begin with regard to the conditions of peace and guarantees demanded by Ibn Saud.

It is understood that the British Minister in Hedjaz has been further communicating with Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MAY PAY IN SILVER

U. S. A. Move Accept June Instalment Of War Debts

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, May 14.

There is a move on foot today to permit Britain to pay the June instalment in silver if she desires. Senator Thomas is described to be ready to add in the projected Silver Nationalisation Bill a clause renewing the authority to accept Silver war-debts. Other silverites are also reported to be in favour of the idea Senator Adams is represented as feeling that if acceptance of silver would help the debts problem and simultaneously increase silver reserves, he would approve otherwise the debt situation would be in a state of suspended animation. The President is expected to send a message to the Congress on May 21. Indications are that he will not make any revisionist suggestions and will confine himself to a re-statement of the policy that tokeners will not be exempt from the stigma of default under terms of the Johnson Bill.

FIRE FOUGHT FOR 36 HOURS

Disastrous Conflagration In Oil Mill Near Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, May 14.

A report has just been received of a disastrous fire which broke out in the early hours of Saturday in an oil mill at Bidar, an important District headquarter in the Nizam's Dominions sixty miles from Hyderabad, as a result of which damage estimated at nearly a lakh of Rupees was caused. In response to urgent summons, the Hyderabad fire brigade hurried to Bidar early on Saturday morning.

The stock in the mill consisted of crude oil, kerosine oil and groundnuts and the fire rapidly enveloped the whole place. The scarcity of water made the task of the firefighters more difficult. Eventually a limited quantity of water was obtained from a well a mile distant from the scene of the fire. With this supply the Hyderabad fire brigade worked ceaselessly for 36 hours before the fire was brought under control on Sunday evening. The entire contents of the mill were gutted. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

Muslim Exodus From Kapurthala

(From A Correspondent.)

JULLUNLUR, May 14.

Hundreds of Muslem families have evacuated and are evacuating Kapurthala State territory, particularly Sultanpore, Kapurthala and Phagwara towns and migrating to British India.

Following the Sultanpore firing tragedy, people have been astrictly prohibited to give evidence before the Jullundur District Muslem Association Enquiry Committee at Jullundur.

Persons proceeding to Jullundur are forcibly detained. Mussalmans have no faith in and have boycotted the Official Enquiry Committee at Kapurthala. The Chief Minister has disallowed the Muslem Association enquiry within the State territory.

A mass protest meeting has been organised for the 15th when Maulana Zafar Ali Khan will address the gathering.

DEMORALIZING STRIKERS

Resume Work Or Be Dismissed

NAGPUR, May 14.

Now that the Empress Mills are closed, the Strike Committee endeavoured to induce the Model Mills operatives to go on strike but without success. All departments except one are working as usual to-day.

About 350 hands in the Throstle Department struck work on Saturday afternoon, this number increasing to 450 yesterday. The managements issued a notice stating that new men would be engaged on May 14 if the strikers failed to turn up. Thereupon 200 strikers resumed work to-day, and new men were employed in place of those striking, so that the mills are working almost normally.

It is understood that the management have served notices on those strikers who did not resume work to-day as a result of which 300 men will be affected.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED

Chamber Under Lock And Key

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Following the Government order annusling the proceedings of the meeting which elected the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, the adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Corporation which hao already been called for to-day was cancelled. Notice to this effect was hung up in front of the Municipal chamber by order of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chamber itself was kept under lock and key. One of the Councillors who had assembled for the meeting wrote to the Secretary to open the Chamber stating that he was there by virtue of the summons issued asking him to attend the meeting and he wanted to exercise his constitutional right.

The request was refused.

The Chief Executive Officer has convened a meeting of the Corporation for Thursday for the purpose of electing the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.—A. P.

COCAINE BIRDS CAGES

Eighteen Months For Trafickeer

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Sheik Monir was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being in possession and importation of cocaine worth over Rs. 10.000. He was also directed on release to enter a bond to desist from committing a similar offence for a year. The accused took delivery of five cages of birds from the S. S. Hosang and in the hollows of the bamboos of two of the largest cages a customs officer found concealed a quantity of cocaine.—A. P.

Readers' Views

SOME QUESTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if some of your well-informed readers will kindly inform me whether the following are true facts, and, if so, what remedy they suggest to discourage such things:—

1. That a number of Aliens find it easier than British subjects to secure responsible appointments in the Secretariat, the Municipality, the Indian Medical Department, the Telegraph, the Customs, the Port Trust, Railways and the Presidency Medical Service.

2. That preference is given to them owing to certain influence they can wield, (the parents of many of them were the servants of "burra-sahebs," priestly recommendation, etc.,) and also to an idea prevailing that for political reasons, they are to be preferred to British subjects.

3. That many of these people, if they are not employed straight on as they come to British India, find it easy to get naturalised in order to secure these posts. That many do not find it even necessary to change their names and adopt English names as some of them do.

4. That many of them, owing to the similarity of their names with certain British subjects here, would not have secured these appointments if proper enquiries were made as to their nationality. That complaints on this point have often been made and no notice has been taken so far.

5. That they are invading British India more and more and are ousting British subjects from their legitimate claims.

6. That in certain schools here, in order to show the required percentage of European and Anglo-Indian pupils on their rolls, on which Government grants to these schools are based, certain pupils are compelled to change their names and adopt English ones.

7. That in some schools here teachers are compelled to sign blank pay sheets, the reason for which is to mislead the Government as regards expenditure for the purpose of getting a large grant.—Yours, etc.,

"A CITIZEN."

A Grievance Redressed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos my letter in your esteemed paper of the 13th April, entitled "Profiteering at Dance Entertainment", I am highly gratified at the result, which has emanated therefrom and the dance-going enthusiasts ought to be thankful that there is a national English newspaper, which opens its columns to all kinds of public grievances and is ever vigilant to take up cudgels on behalf of the downtrodden public, who are subjected to ill-treatment or some kind of injustices and highhandedness nonchalantly.

On Saturaday last, there were a couple of dance functions in the city when I took the opportunity of attending the one held at the Institute Ruso-Indiano Hall, styled the "Radium Gala Dance." Very appropriately the function was radiating with symptahy and goodwill to the patrons and a gala time was, therefore, natural. One salient feature was that near the bar there was due notice to the patrons notifying to them the rates at which the beverages were being sold and the quality thereof and as a result of this innovation on the part of the organisers the public inconvenience and doubt were set at rest, making them utilise the function to their hearts' content. I am of opinion that the rates were rather favourable compared to the rates prevalent on former occasions, before my publication saw the light in your paper, but for one item, viz., the extraordinary rate of Re. 1/ charged for a pair of balloons. I cannot understand why this rate has been adhered to when there has been an alround cut. This item has prevented many couples from participating in the Balloon Dance because of the exhorbitant rates and I think justice must be accorded to the dancers by curtailing the rate to such an extent as to make it suit the public purses. As a whole, the management deserve congratulation and I have not the slightest doubt that the organisers in general will see their way to reduce the rate of Balloons in consonance with the other general prices to enable the public to reap the full benefit of such enjoyable functions.

In conclusion, I extend my hearty thanks to you as the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for your courtesy in readily giving publicity to such public grievances in order that the public may benefit; and were it not for this benevolence the highhanded and profiteering clique would have exploited the public weakness under the cover of an innocuous pastime.—Yours, etc.,

B. X. VAZ.

"INDIA IN ENGLAND"

(Continued from page 6.)

criticism of foreigners against their Government. No foreign Government has ever dared to speak officially against England. We often mistake articles and speeches reproduced from foreign papers against England, as if they show the policy of those countries.

Propaganda In India.

Is there not enough of substantial work for every capable Indian who has this mania for a propaganda, in India itself? If propaganda really is necessary in foreign countries, there are much easier and much less costly ways of doing it. We can get foreign papers to write articles on India and induce others to speak out India's grievances and we can send letters by air mail.

What we all forget is that the real thing to do is to work amongst the people in India itself and create a great impression on the resident English officials and non-officials about our determination to unite. They will do the rest of the propaganda in their own interest without anybody asking them. We find that Bombay Europeans are always more liberal and sympathetic than the Europeans in other parts of India. The reason is there is more unity amongst Indians in Bombay than anywhere else. The Englishman there has found that the Bombay citizen is in no way inferior to him in capacity or in business. When this impression is strongly created in the minds of the official and non-official Europeans all over India, then their regular weekly letters to England will do the work of the propaganda in England.

Nagpur.—Cholera increased in Raipur district and showed signs of decrease in Bilaspur according to a note issued by the Director of Public Health for the week ending May 5. 157 deaths took place during the week as against 86 in the preceding week.—A.P.

IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT PRICE

General Satisfaction In Simla

SIMLA, May 14.

There is general satisfaction in Simla that price of wheat at the Amritsar "Mandi" has risen by eight annas during the last few days from Rs. 1-13-6 per maund to Rs. 2-5-6 per maund. This improvement is evidently the result of announcement about the official Wheat Conference in Simla and the revised estimate disclosed at the Conference last week that actual yield will be seven and half per cent below the third official forecast issued on 26th April from Calcutta by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

It is understood that this latest revised estimate showing less yield is largely due to adverse weather conditions. It remains to be seen whether to-day's news from America of black blizzard havoc in the grain belt and consequently anticipated reduced yield of wheat there will have any phychological effect in keeping up the price in India though the wheat harvest is coming in the Punjab.

But generally speaking although the Indian price is very low it is nevertheless above the world parity so that the export of Indian wheat is not considered possible, and import is also very much restricted because of the Wheat Import Duty Act. Indeed since the passing of the Wheat Import Duty Act, Indian price has been determined by internal conditions and not by world conditions.—A. P.

Sir G. Stanley Leaves For Simla

NAGPUR, May 14.

The special train conveying Sir George Stanley, the Viceroy-Designate, passed through Nagpur "en route" to Simla this morning.

Adequate precautions had been taken by the police.—A. P.

Mr. Samuel Jacob, President of Indian Christian Union Prem Sabha, Bombay, who volunteered his services for relief work in Bihar, passed away last week at the age of 40.

HUMOROUS WORK IN GUJERATI

Prize Of Rs. 500 Offered By G. S. P. Samiti

BARODA, May 14.

In accordance with the announcement made during the eleventh Lathi session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, decision has been taken by the Gallara Sahitya Paritoshik Samiti to award a prize of Rs. 500 for the most remarkable work of a humouristic tendency in Gujarati. The Samiti looks forward to encouraging different branches of Gujarati literature by annually awarding suitable prizes instituted by Seth C. V. Gallara of Rangoon in emulation of the example of Alfred Bernard Nobel (1833-1896), a well-known Swede Chemist who established international prizes of the value of £8,000 each, awarded annually since 1901.

A dozen Gujrati authors who have made more or less substantial contributions to the literature of humour in Gujrati have already been selected. Their works have been referred to 26 noted Gujrat journalists, whose award is being keenly awaited. It is hoped that the names of lady humourists and Parsi writers having a rich vein of humour will be added to the list already issued.—United Press.

Amreli Museum Inaugurated

AMRELI, May 14.

In the presence of a representative gathering assembled at Amreli Shrimanti, Yashodabai Bhate performed the inaugural ceremony of a museum. She congratulated the organisers of the museum on having materially contributed to the rare delight which men two thousand years hence would derive from the inspection of coins, seals and other curiosities of antiquity assorted in the museum.

Unquenchable was the curiosity of men regarding the relics of antiquarian interests which should be assiduously protected from the ravages of time in every district. The organisers of the museum at Amreli deserved to be warmly complimented on their pioneer enterprise, to which the cachet of distinction was lent by the collection made over to the museum by Mr. P. G. Mehta, whose intellectual activities were imbued with a noble passion for the study of ancient life and thought.

She felt sure that the museum at Amreli would grow and prosper despite its humble beginnings and would extend the bounds of human knowledge and inspire men with a love for antiquities.—United Press.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT IN NAWANGAR

Plea For Substantial Relief

WADHWAN CAMP, May 14.

A representation has been addressed by Mr. Virchand Panachand of Samadhiala to the Maharaja Jam Saheb in favour of a substantial relief sorely needed by the cultivators at Samadhiala and elsewhere, whose crops suffered a serious set-back through excessive late showers, repeated frost-blights and sporadic attacks of rust. In the circumstances, they find it hard to meet their liabilities respecting land revenue, and are quite unable to furnish their quotas towards the famine relief, boota, rajyarohan and rajatotsav funds.

The money-lenders being aware of the cultivators' receipts from crops and liabilities they owed to the State did not venture to advance money to the cultivators in distress in view of the priority given to the State dues over the money-lenders' claims, in the recovery of money owed by the cultivators.

Nothing short of a permanent reduction of land revenue would ease the chronic economic pressure under which the cultivators are being ground in the Nawanagar State.—United Press.

STORY OF ARRESTS AND HOUSE RAIDS

RANI'S PART IN SAVING GOVERNOR

How Mr. B. Singh Fell On Assailant

DARJEELING, May 14.

The Ranisaba of Nazarbung Purnea) who was standing by the side of the Governor's box at the time of the shooting outrage and whose shouts "look look this man is going to shoot the Governor" attracted the attention of everybody to the alleged assailants interviewed by the Associated Press said "immediately after the Governor's Cup Race in which I was disappointed because our pony did not win, I was looking towards the number-plate when my attention was suddenly drawn to a young man aged about 18 or 19, dressed either in black or blue suit without a headgear who came up two or three steps from the direction of the public refreshment room on the right side of His Excellency's Box.

Then I saw the man whipping out a revolver and leaning towards the railing to shoot the Governor. I then shouted, "look, look this man is going to shoot the Governor."

Simultaneously Mr. Bupendranaran Singh was also looking to the number plate or in that direction for something else. I did not see any other alternative but to push him (Mr. Singh) on the assailant as I thought that was the only way to save the Governor. In other words I used Mr. Singh as an instruments in stopping the assailant. As a result of my push both Mr. Singh and the assailant fell down and later I saw Mr. Singh on the top of the assailant who was then secured by others.

ASSAILANTS PROGRESSING.

Both the alleged assailants are progressing in hospital and it is now understood that the man who had a cut in the forehead is complaining of some pain elsewhere. He has also sustained fracture of the right hand and right leg—A. P.

Hanged By Neck Until Death

PATNA, May 14.

Baikuntha Sukul, who was alleged to have murdered Phani Ghose and who was an approver in the Lahore and Patna Conspiracy cases as well as in the Maulania Dacoity Case was hanged by neck until death this morning in the Gaya Central Jail.

His dead body was cremated at the Gaya Ghat according to the Hindu rites.—United Press.

Arrested For Breach Of Order

NEW DELHI, May 14.

Charges under section 5 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act were brought against Narendranath, a Lahore journalist by Mr. Pool, the Additional District Magistrate to-day for violating the externment notice served on him in January 1933, prohibiting to enter Delhi without permission of the local Government.

Narendranath pleaded guilty to the charges. Orders were reserved until Wednesday.

It will be recalled that Narendranath was arrested on May 12, when the local C.I.D. got information of his entrance to Delhi.—United Press,

Students Arrested

DACCA, May 14.

Promode Bandhu Roy and Ajit Chandra Ghose who appeared this year in Matriculation Examination from Joydevpur High School and four other boys of the same School were arrested yesterday at Joydevpur, in connection with the Governor's Shooting Outrage.

It will be remembered that the alleged assailants of the Governor hailed from Joydevpur.—United Press.

Pleader Arrested

JALPAIGURI, May 14

Rabindranath Sikdar, a pleader, Nalini Mukherjee (a son of a Government servant) and another young man were arrested yesterday in connection with the Darjeeling Outrage.—United Press.

Arrested Under Press Act

BENARES, May 14.

Bankim Mukherjee, Labour leader of Bengal who has been asked by the District Magistrate to answer a charge under the Press Act, was arrested yesterday, at Benares Railway Station, while travelling by 13 Up Sealdah Delhi Express.—United Press.

ARMED DACOITY AT NATHER PATUA

Goods Worth Rs. 15,000 Taken Away

COMILLA, May 14.

Details available regarding Wednesday's armed dacoity at Nather Petua show that armed with guns and dressed in Khaki uniforms, 50 dacoits divided in two batches, simultaneously raided the house and the firm of the late Kali Krishna Roy at dead of night. On resistance being offered by the inmates, the raiders opened fire, injuring 12 of them.

From the house they carried away 3 maunds of silver. 50 tolas of gold and Rs. 100 in cash, and from the firm they decamped with 6 maunds of silver and Rs. 1,000 in cash. The total value of the booty is estimated to be Rs. 15,000—United Press.

FAMILY OF FOUR ARRESTED

Under Bengal Terrorist Act

NOAKHALI (Kengal), May 14.

Moulvi Sayed Ahmed of Lakshmipur Krisak Samity, along with his old father and mother and uncle, was brought here, under arrest yesterday, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outages Act.

It is reported that on a search of their house the police seized writings alleged to be in furtherence of terrorist movement. All except the woman were remanded to police custody.—United Press.

Septuagenarian And Son Arrested

NOAKHALI (Bengal), May 14.

Abdul Hamid, an old man of 70 and his son of village Kalyandi and two other young men of Chandipur also were arrested under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for, it is alleged, keeping in their possess on inflammatory literatures.—United Press.

More Arrests Of Alleged Terrorists

NOAKHALI, May 13.

Two Hindus and five Muslims, two of whom are aged 75 and 65 have been arrested at a village within Ramganj police jurisdiction for alleged offences under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, following raids on their houses. It is stated that they were in possession of proscribed literature.

A Muslim woman the wife of one of the two old arrested persons, is also reported to have been taken into custody. All of them except the woman have been sent to Noakhali Sadar where they are being detained.

Under the supervision of a military Intelligence officer, extensive raids were carried out in a village within the jurisdiction of the Senbagh police station. From the house of a Muslim seditious literature in manuscript form is alleged to have been seized. The owner of the house is reported to be absconding but his younger brother aged seventeen has been arrested under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—A. P.

DARJEELING OUTRAGE ECHO

More House Searces In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The special branch of the Calcutta Police searched three places in the city and suburbs and took a Bengali youth to headquarters for examination. The searches are understood to be in connection with the Darjeeling outrage.

Nirmal Kumar Nandy, arrested in connection with the Darjeeling outrage was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.—A. P.

CATHEDRAL OF ARRAS RE-DEDICATED

Marshal Petain Performs Ceremony

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ARRAS, May 13.

The Cathedral of Arras which has been rebuilt after its destruction by German shell fire in wartime was re-dedicated to-day.

The ceremony of handing over the keys of the edifice was performed by Marshal Petain, Minister of War.—Reuter.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Invasion Of The Frocks

The Gateway of India is always a popular resort, especially with the fair-sex on Sunday evenings. The gathering presents a spectacle as colourful and gay as one may wish for. In fact, the brightly coloured 'saris' of the ladies, contrasted against the blue background of the sea, remind one of a garden full of multi-coloured flowers. It is, however, regrettable to note that quite an increasing number of the ladies present, appear dressed in Western frock instead of the artistic and pretty 'sari'. Some years ago, a distinguished lady-visitor from abroad—was it not Pavlova?—had publicly expressed her surprise that Indian women should put on drab Western clothes in preference to their most artistic and graceful 'saris.' The only reason for this seems to be a craze for the blind imitation of the Western fashions. Frocks, moreover, suit neither the Indian complexion, nor the Indian temperament and the ladies who affect them should use their own 'saris' if not for the sake of their culture, at least, for the sake of their own appearance.

A Missing Figure

Residents of Fort must have noticed the absence of a great, big, burly man who used to walk the streets with an amount of clothes on his body which inevitably reminded one of the nudist movement in some parts of America. The man was evidently an ardent admirer of Nature and the Sun. This sparsity of attire on his body rendered the determination of his nationality difficult but the truly gargantuan frame with which Nature had endowed him evoked sundry guesses. It is not often that one comes across a being of such enormous size—at any rate one who exposes such a generous part of his body for public benefit! His absence will be keenly felt by a large number of Fort residents to whom he was a familiar sight. The gap he has left behind him is as broad as was his frame and will not be easily filled. It would be interesting, indeed, to know the cause of his leaving us. Is it just possible that the ever-increasing trade depression and scarcity of money—and consequently of food—have had disastrous effects on his erstwhile voluminous proportions and shrunk his frame to such an extent as to render him unrecognizable?

SHOT SON IN DELIRIUM

Official Version Regarding Shooting Of Khairpur Ruler's Grand Son

KARACHI, May 14.

The official version regarding the shooting of the baby grandson of the ruler of Khairpur is now available. According to this version, the "Waliahad Sahib" (Heir Apparent) had been suffering for some days from severe attack of malaria with high fever and, at some periods, delirium. On 17th March in a fit of delirium he drew a revolver which he habitually carried about with him from under his pillow and discharged it. The bullet struck his nine months old son who was in the room and inflicted a slight injury. The wound soon healed and within a week the baby completely recovered.—A. P.

ROUND-TABLE MEMBER SENTENCED

For Issuing Prospectus Without Filing It With Registrar

RANGOON, May 14.

The Western Sub-divisional Magistrate delivered judgment in a second case sentencing U. Tun Aung Gyaw, Director of the Burmese National Bank, Rangoon, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default, undergo six weeks simple imprisonment under Section 92 (5) of the Indian Companies Act on a charge of having issued a prospectus on February 28, 1933 inviting the public to purchase shares of Burmese National Bank without filing that prospectus with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies. It is understood that the application for appeal will be made tomorrow at the High Court.

U. Tun Aung Gyaw was a delegate to the first Burman Round Table Conference.—A. P.

INDUS FLOOD REPORTS CONTRADICTED

Sind Chief Engineer's Statement

KARACHI, May 14.

Contradicting press reports of Indus floods at Manjhand, Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Chief Engineer in Sind, told a representative of the Associated press in an interview:

"The village of Manjhand is situated on high ground overlooking the River Indus. At present the river is very low and there is no flood. The water is many feet below level ground where houses are built and even in flood season the water level does not rise above the ground level at this place."—A. P.

"Wandering Tribes"

NAGPUR, May 14.

The C. P. Government (Ministry of Education) has decided that in future students of the Depressed Classes should be called as "Harijans", and those belonging to the Criminal Tribes as of "Wandering Tribes."

It will be recalled that Gandhiji had coined the word "Harijan" (beloved of the God) at the time of the famous Yerowda Pact.—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our readers contributed the following amount on Monday:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Jayalasami Harkisandas	10	0	0
G S Apte President Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Abu Road	36	0	9
In Sacred Memory of Dear Mother Virbai through Narotamdas Govindji	15	0	0
Collection from Berbera (via Aden (British Somaliland) through Kirchan, Kachara as below	199	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan	40	0	0
Bagwandas Devjee	30	0	0
One Gentleman	15	0	0
V M Himatsingani	13	0	0
Hassan Obaid	10	0	0
Dalpat Kapurchand	10	0	0
One Gentleman	7	0	0
Abdul Kader Mohamed Hindi	10	0	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
S M Kodkany	5	0	0
N Krishnaswamy	5	0	0
Mohamed Yusuf Khan	5	0	0
One Gentleman	5	0	0
Ahmed Abubaker, Arabian	5	0	0
Haji Salim Tahir, Arabian	5	0	0
Ali Mathias	5	0	0
Jiwat Lal	5	0	0
Memon Adam Haji Osman	5	0	0
One Arab Gentleman	5	0	0
E M Menon	3	0	0
Iman Mohamed, Somali	2	0	0
Abdulla Bazkhan	2	0	0
M G Nair	1	0	0
Mohamed Said	1	0	0
Total Rs.	199	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Zoroastrian Sympathiser	3	0	0
Modasa Visa Khadayata Hitvardhak Mandal	21	0	0
Tuljaram Motiram Patel Bulsar	1	0	0
Sympathisers	2	0	0
D R Wagh	1	0	0
Messrs. P Maheralli and Co Furniture Merchant and His Staff as below	165	0	0
P Maheralli and Co	101	0	0
Carpenter Staff of Messrs P Maheralli and Co	27	0	0
Shop Staff of Messrs. P Meheralli and Co as below	22	0	0
Rajaballi Amraj	10	0	0
Sale Mohmed Dharsi Somji	5	0	0
Parmanand Hurishanker Talejuvala	3	0	0
Nanalal Manekchand	2	0	0
A A Abba	2	0	0
Total Rs.	22	0	0
Durji Kalyan Valji	15	0	0
Total Rs.	165	0	0
Narabadashanker Girdharlal Dolia	2	0	0

Ban On Processionists Legal

Police Have Wide Discretion To Order Route Of Procession, Says Magistrate

JUDGMENT IN LABOUR LEADERS' CASE

"The Legislature has given a very wide discretion to the officers not inferior in rank to an Inspector to prescribe a route by which a procession may or may not enter. I, therefore, hold that the order prohibiting the processionists from entering Haines Road East was lawfully given."

Thus observed Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, in sentencing Messrs. S. G. Sardesai, A. N. Shetty, Charles Mascarenhas and Miss Maniben Kara, four prominent leaders of Bombay, to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment for disobeying the order issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

All the accused agreed to pay the fines.

BROKE POLICE CORDON

The prosecution case was that on the 24th of April last, the second day of the Strike, the accused took out a procession along DeLisle Road towards the Byculla Bridge.

On their way they came to the junction of DeLisle Road and Clark's Road, where the processionists showed an inclination to proceed along Clark's Road in front of the Simplex Mills which was working at the time. Superintendent Karnik asked the processionists, as per orders, received from the Police Commissioner, not to proceed along Clark's Rd., but to continue along the DeLisle Road.

This order was obeyed by the processionists. But when they arrived at the junction of the DeLisle Road with the Haines Rd. the processionists, headed by the four accused, wanted to proceed along Haines Road East, so that they might pass in front of the Khatau Makanji Mills, which was adso working at that time.

Superintendent Karnik tried to persuade them to proceed along Haines Road West, but with no success. Thereupon a police cordon was formed across the prohibited route, so as to obstruct the passage of the processionists in that direction. The order of the Commissioner of Police was given to all the accused individually as well as generally by the police officer. The accused, however, rushed the cordon and were therefore put under arrest.

The legality of the Police Commissioner's order was questioned **by Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, the counsel for the defence on the** ground that it was too wide and indefinite without any time-limit, and that it was outside the scope of the Police Act.

His Worship, in passing judgment remarked that "whether the order prescribing a particular route, or in prohibiting a particular route, is unreasonable and provocative as contended by the accused, it is not for me to consider. The Legislature has given a very wide discretion to the officers not inferior in rank to an Inspector to prescribe a route by which a procession may or may not enter. Therefore, I hold that the order prohibiting the processionists from entering Haines Rd. East was lawfully given.

KARNIK'S CASE IN COURT

How Did He Get Mixed Up In This Asks Magistrate.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, a Labour leader and two others who were arrested by the Kalachowki police on April 26, on a charge of inciting the workers to break the peace, were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan on Monday.

The defence counsel informed the Court that Mr. Karnik was an advocate practising in the Bombay High Court and had been recently arrested under the Emergency Powers Act, though he was on bail in the present case.

Magistrate:—How did he get mixed up in this?

Counsel:—He has been a labour leader.

The Prosecuting counsel applied for time to go on with the case and the Magistrate postponed the hearing to May 28.

The Magistrate gave permission to the accused to meet his friends and relatives.

Other Cases.

Vishnu Bhikaji, Jairam Pandu, Datto Sakpal, Krishna Jivaji, Rama Appa Pole, Poonja Nanda, Mahadev Tukaram, who were arrested by the Kalachowki police on May 5, on a charge of criminal intimidation and breaking the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, were ordered to be discharged by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho as there was no evidence against them.

Bachu Mulai and Hubraj Sakhu, both of whom were arrested by the Bhoiwada police on May 5, in connection with the fire that broke out in the Spring Mills in the early hours of May 5, were placed before Mr. Coelho and the police applied for the remand of the accused.

In their application the police stated that the accused was employed newly by the Mill authorities after the General Strike had begun. On the day the fire broke, the police had found in the course of their investigations, that the first accused was working near the place where the fire broke out. There were pieces of cloth soaked in Kerosine oil spread all about the place and the police believed that the fire was a premeditated one for causing mischief and loss to the Mill. The first accused had got employment in the mill through the second accused who is his brother.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each till May 21.

RANDIVE TO BE TRIED BY MAGISTRATE

High Court Rejects Application For Hearing Of Sedition Case By Jury

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Kania, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, heard the application in revision filed by B. T. Randive, a Bombay labour leader, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate rejecting his request to have the sedition case against him tried by a jury at the High Court Sessions.

The petitioner who is being tried before the Magistrate in connection with a speech delivered by him to a meeting of millworkers, stated that he was an office-bearer of the Red Flag (Lal Bawta) Girni Kamdar Union, and was working for safeguarding the rights and interests of the workers and organising strikes, whenever necessary.

The speech, in respect of which he was charged, was delivered in Marathi to a gathering of millworkers. Such a speech and its effect on the workers, he submitted, would be better appreciated by a jury than by the Magistrate.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, who, with Mr. R. B. Godambe, appeared for the petitioner, argued that this was a case of peculiar public importance. The speech was in Marathi and it was delivered at a time when the strike was going on. It was, therefore, a fit case to be tried by a jury, and the accused should not be deprived of this advantage. From the accused's point of view, a trial by his fellow-countrymen would be a fairer trial than by a Magistrate; and the accused was prepared to take the risk, in case of conviction, of a heavier sentence being imposed on him at the Sessions Court.

In rejecting the application, their Lordships observed that they saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the Magistrate.

DOHAD SUPPORTS BOMBAY WORKERS

Committee Formed To Collect Funds For Relief

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, May 11.

Under the joint auspices of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Group, Grain Merchants Association, Dasha Nima Youth League and Modh Youth League, a well-attended public meeting was held yesterday night to express sympathy and support to the Textile workers of Bombay, Delhi and Nagpur.

Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant the local Congress leader presided.

Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Group gave a detailed description of the General Strike and exhorted the audience to stand by the strikers, because their cause was just.

Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant in a powerful speech condemned the millowners, because though the Congress workers always stood by Swadeshi, the millowners never cared for the workers.

The following resolution seconded by Sjt. Mahendralal Desai and Dr. V K Phatak was passed.

That this meeting of the citizens of Dohad extends its sympathy and full support to the textile workers of Bombay, Delhi and Nagpur in their heroic struggle against the capitalist offensive of wage-cut, retrenchment and rationalisation and is firmly of opinion that their cause is right and just.

This meeting also condemns Government action under section 144 with a view to stop the workers from conducting their legitimate fight of self-defence."

An influential consisting of Seth Maganlal Mansukh, Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant, Kamalashanker Pandya, Balkrishana Shah, Mahendralal Vakil, Seth Manaklal Chhaganlal and Vithaldas Dalsukhbhai Modhia was performed to collect funds and send them to the Joint Strike Committee, Bombay.

CATTLE IN 'QUAKE LAND

Fodder And Sheds Provided

PATNA, May 11.

An Occasional Correspondent wires:—

"Practicall no situation exists in the affected areas and ample provisions are being made to meet any situation likely to be created during the monsoon." This is realy a very bold assertion but epitomises the present situation with regard to cattle in North Bihar and is well borne out by facts now made available that excepting a few deaths during the earthquake and immediately after, there was no death due to starvation epidemic. Soon after the extent of damage and devastation was realized, the entire Civil and Veterniary staff were mobilised in addition to respective departmental duties.

WATER SHORTAGE

With regard to cattle and horses, the members of the staff acted in various capacities and rendered valuable assistance in general relief operation. The special officer, Mr. M I Malik, made an extensive tour, covering over 900 miles, and studied the question of cattle relief in all its bearings. The immediate problems were the scarcity of fodder at certain localized areas and the shortage of water. Immediate relief was rendered with the assistance of two other organisations, namely, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Bihar Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee, while dumps of fodder were opened at several places. The Muzaffarpur District Committee spent Rs. 1263 for the purpose of feeding the distressed cattle in Monghyr. The society took charge of cattle in Puri area. Cattle camps were also formed in various centres.

RELIEF MEASURES

Provisions to tackle the possible scarcity of fodder during the monsoon include measures to help the cultivators to grow Janera on low rice lands, to buy bhusa soon after the Rabbi crop is harvested and to store paddy straws if available.

The question of water shortage as a result of silting and drying up of tanks and rivulets is receiving consideration and it is proposed to take up the excavation of tanks in the affected areas. Proposals are also under consideration to open pounds for cattle during rains where animals from the flooded areas will be brought, lodged and fed. It is estimated that Rs. 15,000 will be required to meet the present needs.—A.P.

Lady Jerbai Dinshaw Mulla has written to the Secretary of the Nawanagar Bar who sent her a condolence message on the occasion of the sad demise of her husband. Sir Dinsha Mulla expressing her appreciation of the Bar's sympathy.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something.

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matte. pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Latest Commercial News

Some Speculative Buying In New York Cotton

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT SILVER LEGISLATION HAMPER COTTON TRADE

Gold Steady Silver Strong But Grains Weak

Bombay, May 14.

On Monday, only minor fluctuations were seen in cross-rates.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND EASY.

The New York cotton market was quiet and easy in the absence of any aggressive support from speculators. The future trend of events in silver will rule the course of prices of New York cotton. The trade is much hampered on account of protracted negotiation with regard to the silver legislation. There was some speculative buying at the low level.

LONDON SILVER FIRM.

London gold improved a little but silver ruled firm.

WEAK TONE IN GRAINS.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat market ruled weak in sympathy with other markets and continued better weather prospects. Argentine linseed also declined a little.

NO ACTIVITY IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed no improvement and trading continued stagnant. Gilt-edged securities did not show any activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 14.

Previous clossing rate	11.43
To-day's opening rate	11.36
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	11.39
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation July Rs. 189.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 14.

Previous closing rate	5.83
To-day's opening rate	5.82
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, May 14.

Protracted negotiations and delay in arriving at any definite decision with regard to the silver legislation are hampering trade on the cotton market to a considerable extent with the result that nothing important transpired to-day and the price moved in a extremely narrow margin. Some support from specuative quarters appeared on declines and thus kept prices from falling off. However much will depond on the future trend of events in silver although the majority of opinion amongst cotton operators do not look for much from silverites.

Trading in October commenced at 11.36, i.e., 7 points lower than the previous closing. The market eased on unfavourable Liverpool advices which induced local and foreing selling. Moreover the Stock Exchange also showed irregularly and thus with no support from any quarter, the market was unable to improve but at the lover level some speculative buying appeared which was however not aggressive and prices failed to rally.

The New York cotton market closed at 11.39 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.24/11.23) 11.22/11.21
October (11.36/11.38) 11.36/11.35
Decr. (11.52-11.51) 11.47/11.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.88) 5.86
American May (5.89) 5.87
Egyptian July (8.24) 8.22
Egyptian July (8.29- 8.27

The inquest on Jivan Govind, a Gujarati Hindu Mochi aged 46 years, who was stabbed fatally as alleged by Bhagvan Jadhav in Kolsa Street on the night of May 11 was adjourned for further investigation.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	5.11 1/2
To-day's Opening	5.11 1/4
To-day's Closing	5.10 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 14.

Previous Closing	5.11 7/8
To-day's Opening	5.11 3/8
To-day's Closing	5.10 15/16
Difference	—.00 15/16

FRANC RATE.

London, May 14.

Previous Closing	77.40
To-day's Closing	77.34
To-day's Closing	77.34
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling/dollar at 5.11-3/8 and then eased to 5.11-1/8 but subsequently the rate improved to 5.11-3/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.10 15/16.

Franc opened at 77.40 but later fell to 77.34 thereafter it remained practically steady with any important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 14.

The market was uncertain.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-1/8d	19-1/1d
Forward	19-3/16d	13-1/2d

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 14.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-10	£6-15-11½

BULLION

London, May 14.

Influex	(£63000) nil
Withdrawal	(nil) nil
Gold	(£6-15-10) £6-15-11½
Silver	(19 1/8d) 19 1/2d

DISCOUNTS

London, May 14.

3 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1-1/16 p.c. 1 to 1-1/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 14.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.93 3/8) 5.81 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.56) 38.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (60.12) 60.06
London on Shanghai (1.3 1/4) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Lvierpool, May 14.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 53-7/8 trading was very quiet in the absence of any encouraging advices from abroad and also due to lack of buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 14.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 86-1/2, July 84-3/4 and October 85. Prices weakened on disappoint enquiry and liquidation influenced by continued better weather prospects and reactionary selling.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 14.

Chicago oats opened quiet with September 32-3/4 while rye commenced trading in July at 37-1/4. Trading in both markets was very limited and showed very little activity.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 14.

Argentine linseed opened quiet in the absence of any demand and the market eased on liquidation and foreign selling. July option at about noon stood at 14.30.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 14.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (£234 buyers £236 1|4 sellers) £233-1/4 buyers £234 sellers easy.
Lead (£11 buyers £11 sellers) unquoted easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1|2 to £37) £36 to £36 1/2
Glasgow (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 1/4) 15 7/8 sellers.
Dundee May (£17 3/4) £17-3/4
Lighning May (16-1/2) £16-1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6-3/8) 6 paid and value paid and buyers.
April/June (6/9/16) 6-1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12⅞) £12 7|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June (£10-7/8) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June (£12-11/16) £12-5/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£11) £10-7/8 sellers.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 14.

10-45 p.m.

Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 189/4 after New York opening which was 7 points down from the previous closing rates. Subsequently the rate improved to Rs. 189/12 as New York futures were reported to be 2 points down. Thereafter the rates declined to Rs. 188/4 as New York futures were about 11 points down. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 188-12 with New York futures 8 down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 14.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 52/8, 52/10, 52/13 for ready, first and 2nd settlement. Prices early eased on absence of buying and option dealers selling but eventually the market recovered steadily on better London cables though the higher level attracted some profit-taking the market finally closing steady at the Rs. 52/10, 52/12 and 52/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/12 33/12/3 and 33/12/9. Throughout the day prices moved in a very narrow margin and finally closed steady at opening rates.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM HUBLI DAILY

For Reproducing Matter From Bombay Paper

DHARWAR, May 14.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the Government of Bombay from the Editor and Printer of "Tarun Karnataka" a Kanarese Daily of Hubli under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act as it reproduced an objectionable matter from "Nava-Shakti" a Marathi Daily of Bombay.

It may be remembered that security of Rs. 1.000 deposited by "Nava-Shakti" was forfeited by the Bombay Government in April last for publishing the same matter.

The Editor and Printer of "Tarun Karnatak" has deposited the amount of Rs. 1.000 with the District Magistrate of Dharwar.—United Press.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATORS DISCOURAGED BY LOWER WALLSTREET ADVICES

WHEAT DULL AND RUBBER WEAK

Special American Buying Order For Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

On the Stock Exchange business was very quiet, operators in most sections being discouraged by lower Wall Street advices. Among motor shares, rolls royce again showed a strong feature, the price advancing from 96|3 to 100|6 otherwise apart from some improvement in home railways, markets were generally dull.

In commodities wheat was dull owing to rains in America. Rubber was weak on poor American and Eastern advices causing liquidation and prices closing steady after good business about 3|8 below Saturdays levels.

It was generally anticipated that silver would be fixed lower to-day but special American buying order both for forward and spot caused prices to rise by 3|8d.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £91.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 14.

3-30 p.m.

Market generally were very quiet. The general tone was rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were inactive. Industrials generally were quiet, but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79) £79
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1|4) £103 1|4.
4 1,2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1|2) £113 1|2.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 3|4) £102 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1|2) £111 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 1|4) dol 10 1/8
International Holding (dol 1 7|8) dol. 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 5-7/8
Musical Industries (34-4 1/2) 33-3
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-3) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ord (98-9) 99-1½
Swedish Match (9-0) 9-0
Dunlop Rubber (54-1 1/2) 53-4½
University Ordinary (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-9
Cables and Wireless (£9 1|8) £9 1|8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1|2) 120-7 1|2.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-3) 126-3.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-0) 17-0.
Distillers (90-3) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (15/3) 15-9
British Celonese (13/6) 13/0
J and P Coats Ordinary (65-0) 66-3
Courtauds Ordinary (53-4 1|2) 53-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-9) 12-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1|2) 10|7 1|2.
Inter Nickels (26 1/2) 25 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 14.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 1/4) £78 1/4
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/8) £91 1/8.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1|4) £111 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3|4) £106 3|4
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£98 3|8) £98 3|8.
5 per cent Indian 1943|4 (£113) £113.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 3|4) £110 3|4.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (—) 28-6
Dorun Tea (—) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (—) 33-9

JUTE SHARES

Earnagore (12-0) 12-0.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6 27-4½
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 24-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-4½) 33-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 59-4½
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-0
Rio Tintos (19-1/4) 19 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (45-0) 45-0.
Rand Mines (131-3) 131-3.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-4½) 35-9
Anglo-Persian (50-0) 50-0
Burma Oil (£106) 106-10½
Mexican Eagle (9-4 1|2) 9-4 1|2.
Shell Transport (50-7 1|2) 50-7 1|2
Royal Dutch (£20 5|8) £20 5|8.

TEA

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 14.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:—

General Motors (dol. 31 1/2) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 78) dol 13 3/4
U P Steel Common (dol 42 1/8) dol 41 7/8
United States Steel preference 87 3/4) 87 1/2

LOCK-OUT STUNT IS LAST STRAW ON CAMEL'S BACK

Closed Mill To Open Doors Under New Management!

The Morarji Goculdas Mills which has remained closed for the past five months as a result of the men having gone strike owing to non-payment of wages is to be re-opened as from May 16th. The new Managing Agents of the Company have up a notice intimating the mill workers that their arrears of salary for the month of November 1933 would be paid on May 16. They have also stated that the work will be restarted as from that date and the workmen will be paid at the old rate, without any reduction, during the period of the strike. Thereafter the rate of wages will be fixed in accordance with the prevailing rates at the end of the strike, but this will be done after giving the men one day's notice.

LAST STRAW

The situation in the Mill area on Monday night was quiet. There were three largely attended meetings held at the Kamgar Maidan, Ganesh Maidan and Sewree. The speakers at these meetings claimed that in a day or two there would be a complete stoppage of work in all the 15 Mills that were open on Monday. They characterised the story current about the proposed "lock out," as the last straw at which the millowners were clutching in pursuance of their propaganda policy, and they exhorted the strikers to stand together and defy all forms of coercion to which they were now subjected.

MINOR CLASH WITH BLACK-LEGS

At about 7 p.m. a minor clash between "black-legs" and the strikers is reported to have occured at Mahadeva's Wadi, but no person received any serious injuries necessitating attention in a hospital nor for lodging a complaint with the Police.

Old Woman Dies Of Burns

AKOLA, May 14.

An old woman lost her life here to-day. This was a poignant incident in connection with a fire which occurred this morning. It broke out when a taxi driver was mixing petrol with kerosine with an oil-lamp burning near by. All the inmates of the house rushed out to safety, but an old woman, re-entered the burning house, probably with the object of salvaging some valuables wher her clothes caught fire and she died of burns. Prompt work by the Municipal fire brigade brought the fire under control within a short time and thus averted serious demage as the house is situated in the weekly market place.—A.P.

4 p. c. 1934-1937 GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN

To Be Repaid At Par On 16th August

SIMLA, May 14.

The following notice has been issued by the Government of India Finance Department:—

Under the terms of the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. F. 13 (X) F/27 dated the 5th July 1927, the Government of India have the right to redeem the whole of the 4 per cent Loan, 1934-37, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 1st of August 1934 on giving three calendar months' notice in the Gazette of India. The Government of India notify accordingly that the whole of the 4 per cent Loan, 1934-37, will be repaid at par on the 16th August 1934. Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after the 16th August 1934.

POST-MASTER VISITS UNION OFFICE

That Air Mail Letter And Mystery Of Missing Remittance

Apparently with a view to clear up the mystery about the non-delivery of the remittance sent from England by Mr. Tom Mann, the British Communist, to Mr. Ranadive, the Postmaster of the Parel Post Office called at the Labour Union Office of the Red Flag Kamgar Union on Monday and took away the envelope received by Air-Mail addressed to Mr. Ranadive.

Mr. Ranadive was in jail at the time the letter was delivered at the Red Flag Gir Kamgar Union Office on Saturday.

STOP PRESS

RIOT CASE ACCUSED ... ACQUITTED.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

In the Makanpur communal riot case in which forty Hindus were tried by Sessions Judge, Allahabad, on charges of rioting, following death of three Muslims therein, Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day acquitting all the accused. He found that no case had been made out against the accused.—A. P.

CALCUTTA COMMUNAL RIOT.

CALCUTTA, May 14.

There were three separate skirmishes one near the cooly line attached to Shamnagar jute mills and other two near Garulia Bazar. In course of outbreak mob attacked Muslim youth belonging to Nadia district who had arrived in Nowapara in search of employment two days previous to incident. Youth was killed on the spot. The condition of the two of injured Hindus including Hindu Sabha man is also grave. Mr. L. N. Bavin, Superintendent of Police, 24 Pargans, Mr. R. A. Dutch, sub-divisional Officer, Barrackpore and other officials visited the place and effected arrests. Searches were subsequently conducted and as a result of these number of daggers, lathis, bows and other weapons have been seized. Police force has been greatly reinforced and pickets have been posted to deal with eventualities if any.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD SEARCHES.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

Allahabad police and C. I. D. made searches in several places in City to-day in connection with revolutionary activities and took into custody two persons on suspicion.—A. P.

W. P. REPORT.

LONDON, May 14.

The Select Committee concluded examination of the White Paper proposals in the light of evidence tendered. The Chairman having had guidance of the Select Committee members during the examination of the White Paper proposals, has now to prepare the Draft Report which it is hoped, he will be able to submit at the next meeting of the Select Committee on May 29.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4 Per Cent. Loan, 1934-37

Will be repaid in full on the 16th August 1934.

N. Y. Cotton Prices Sustained On Short Covering

POSSIBLE CURTAILMENT OF 25 PER CENT. IN TEXTILES

Flattering Cotton Crop Reports

OPERATORS SHOW MIXED FEELING

Bombay, May 14

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable conditions in the dry goods market. Prices rose partially on short covering.

SILVER BILL

The latest advice regarding the silver bill is uncertain and those who looked for inflation are getting disappointed and are inclined to liquidate their speculative purchases. Trade demand is also not sufficient as mills in America are expected to reduce production by 25 per cent as a result of disappointing demand for cloth. There was some Southern selling which was absorbed by local shorts and trade interests.

WEATHER REPORTS

Weather reports for the crop are very satisfactory and to some extent sales of fertilizers are below previous expectations. It is generally believed that the crop is progressing satisfactorily and operators are inclined not to increase their risks.

ACREAGE AND WEEVIL

In some parts of Texas boll-weevil emergence is somewhat above the average but it is too early to rely on the possible damage as under dry weather this pest dries up. It is said that cotton growers are not inclined to plant a large area as a result of the Bankhead bill quota and at the moment professional operators who are mainly guided by the developments regarding the silver bill are losing confidence.

The administration in America is now severely criticised and the general trade conditions are becoming worse and mills are likely to curtail production during summer months.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK

The general opinion regarding the future course of the market is uncertain and some are led to believe that in the near future prices will sag to low levels but it remains doubtful whether to have any short interest. We ourselves are inclined to lean on the bull side moderately for quick turns as we think prices in the long run are bound to rule to higher levels.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points on Saturday with October delivery quoted at 11.40. There was steady southern selling which in the absence of any important buying increased the opening decline by 6 points and October delivery reached the lowest level of the day at 11.34c. Later on prices rallied on short covering and after a rise of 10 points from the lowest level the market closed at a net decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices closed at unchanged 11.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 11.38c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The cotton market was almost entirely dominated by silver developments which early in the week strengthened inflationary sentiment. The market rallied about 80 points above the lowest level reached early this month. The advance eventually eased the technical position while inflationists were disappointed by indications that the Administration was insisting on permissive rather than mandatory silver legislation.

Reports of more favourable weather and talk of probable mill curtailment were contributory factors on reactions. It is understood that Japanese interests have been fixing prices in the local market this week.

According to scattered reports the restrictive influence of the Bankhead Bill is beginning to show in some sections, with farmers less inclined to produce in excess of quotas. Moreover demand for fertilizer is somewhat under earlier expectations. Boll weevil emergence in Texas is reported to be slightly above normal. Meanwhile silver discussions are continuing to tend to create a feeling of uncertainty.

On Saturday, Liverpool was expected to open 5 points down and it did open like it, but eased on easier Egyptian markets as well as weakness in Grains and finally clased at 5.83 for October which was 7 points down. The closing tone was quiet but steady. The Highest and Lowest levels of the day were 5.85 and 5.82 respectively.

The spot cotton was 6.13—2.

EAST INDIAN

The East Indian section was also easier in sympathy with Egyptians and closed at a nett loss of 6 points, May, July and October being 4.65, 4.66 and 4.71 respectively.

SAKELS IN LIVERPOOL

Sakels also displayed weakness and closed 7 points down. May was 8.24 and July 8.29.

UPPERS

Uppers were a bit weaker. May and July closing at 6.55—10 and 6.53—10 respectively.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

In the Alexandria Section May Sakels were 15.32—7 and June 11.63.—11.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.44—01 (12 p.m.) lowest 11.34—11 (11-36 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 5.85—05 (10.29 a.m.)

Lowest 5.82—08 (10-6 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market dull. Trade absorbed small southern offerings.

New York: Uncertainty silver legislation. Increased criticism N. R. A. A. A. General slowing down business possible 25 per cent curtailment textiles. Weather outlook favourable. All against market.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have ceived the following cables:—

Liverpool: Cotton market being sympathetically helped by Wheat but meantime nothing wrong with cotton weather.

New York: More resistance; no new feature.

New York: Cloths dull; mill curtailment probable; hedging light; market slightly long but despite short position account possible crop damage, uncertainty regarding Silver legislation.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in the month of April at 520,000 The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 24,800 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Tax on commodity sales reduced to three cents per hundred dollar valuation effective from eleventh May.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

The total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue excluding Salt Revenue during the month of April amounted to Rs. 3,96,85,000 against Rs. 3,95,57,000 during April 1933 and Rs. 4,33,32,000 during April 1932. Total actual revenue during 1933-34 was Rs. 48,43,73,000 while in 1932-33 it amounted to Rs. 53,36,70,000

Some of the principal items were as under:—

	Rs.
Spirit and Liquers	13,74,000
Kerosene	12,69,000
Art-silks	7,62,000
Machinery	11,23,000
Yarn & Textile Fabrics	8,29,000
Silk-Piecegoods	11,73,000
Sugar	18,91,000
Cotton Piecegoods British	62,000
Cotton Piecegoods not of British	13,08,000
Other of British	25,54,000
Other of not British	12,57,000
Jute Raw exports	14,31,000
Jute manufactured	10,28,000

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 12

T T on London:—

Previous closing	1-3 3/8
To-day's opening	1-3 3/16
To-day's closing	1-3 3/16
Difference	—3/16

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 12

Spot Silver 44 5/8 plus 3/8c

May delivery 44.85—18c

July delivery 44.90—17c

Tone: Steady

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 14.

Linseed May	7	2	3
Linseed September	7	6	6
Wheat May	4	3	3
Wheat September	4	4	9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 12

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	21
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	19
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	41
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	48
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	41 1/2
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	26 3/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	117
Great North Pfd	19
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	32
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	68
Dupont de Nemours	84
Studebaker	4
U Rubber	18
Alaska	17
Goodyear Tyre	28
Allis Chalmers	14
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	42 1/4
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	39
Int Nickel of Canada	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 5/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	31
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	31
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
Philips Petrol	16
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	14 5/8
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	12
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	425
Celanese Corporation of Am	26
General Foods	33
National Dairy	15
Remington Rand	9
Montgomery Ward	24
Goodrich Rubber	13
Inter Tel and Tel	12
Budd Mfg	16
American Locomotive	24

Market heavy and lower. Total turnover one million.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York October 95 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/2

Bombay-Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 189 Liverpool July 5.89 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Broach A/M 1935 193/8 Liverpool May 1935 5.78 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—

Broach J/A 189 New York July 11.28 Rs. 53 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.11 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 12

May	44—1d.
July	46—1d.
October	48 3/8—3/4d.
Decembe r	49 1/2—3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 12

May 0.87 1/2—7/8c

July 0.85 5/8—1 5/8c

October 0.86 3/8—1 3/4c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 12

July	1.50—02
September	1.56—02
December	1.64—01
January	1.65—01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 12

May	14.13—14
June	14.27—14
July	14.43—10

Tone: Quiet

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 14

The local Silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by uncertain outlook of the Silver Bill in America and lower Shanghai advices. Shanghai T T on London closed to-day at 1-3 3/16. In the local market June settlement opened at Rs. 52/9. There was a marked absence of any demand and under nervous long liquidation prices eased off to Rs. 52/3. Large supplies of ready stock have had depressing effect as the demand for ready Silver is limited. The outlook is uncertain and operators are watching developments regarding the Silver Bill where the official attitude is against any mandatory passage of the Bill. The Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. There was scarcity of offerings and prices for June delivery after opening at Rs. 33/11/3 improved to Rs. 33/11/9. The undertone of the market is healthy. Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Ready Silver	52	3	0
June settlement	52	4	0
July settlement	52	6	0
Ready Gold	33	10	9
June settlement	33	11	9
July settlement	33	12	6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 14.

As there was a meeting of the Cotton Brokers in the hall, the local cotton market opened at about 2 o'clock and the opening rate was Rs. 189 for July/August. There were buyers in the market around this level and the rate rose to Rs. 189/8. Liverpool due was 3 down, but it opened only 1 down and rose to 2 points up which caused an advance of As. 8/ the rate touching 190/4. At this level, however there were no fresh buyers and Liverpool being subsequently receding to the opening level, prices in the local market could not sustain and gradually gave way to the opening levels.

There was heavy short covering in Bengal may position and this contract was comparatively harder at Rs. 127 1/2.

The closing prices at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M 189
Broach J/A 189
New J/A 193/4
Oomra May 267
Oomra July 165/4
Oomra D/J 166/8
Bengal May 127/8
Bengal July 127/8
Bengal D/J. 134/

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 12.

	Extra	Spr-fine	S. F.	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U.P	134	131	128	123	
Punjab	134	131	128	123	
Rajputana	134	131	128	123	
Oomra No 3	174	171	169	165	
C. P No 1	187	184	182	178	
C. P. No 2	180	177	175	171	
Broach No 2		196	194	192	190
Punjab-Ame.		206	204	202	200
Surat		257	254	251	248
Rajpipla		255	252	249	246
Navsari		259	253	253	250

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 14.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	200	500
Bengal May	600	7,300
Oomra May	3,100	10,700

READY SALES COTTON.

Bombay, May 14.

100 Bruel Co. Hansi 135
172 Do. Palaj 5 on
150 Japan Cotton Khamgaon 179
100 Osman Suleman Telhara 6 off
74 Do. Khamgaon 155
270 Narsey Nagsey Chandur 4 off
200 Do. Dondiecha 1 on
110 Do. Bolda 158 1/2
80 Do. Khandwa 168 3/4
100 Shivchandrai Junjunwala Edlabod 177 1/4
100 Do. Dhuri 133 3/4
80 Do. Lyallpur 143 1/4
42 Do. Bhagalkot 191 1/4
54 H. Nensey Darva Old 160

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 14.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	136/33	
Bengal Fine	133/35	
Bengal F. G.	130/32	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	133/35	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	130/32	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	182/85	
Nagpur Savner Fine	182/85	
Pundhurna Fine	173/75	
Yeotmal Fine	173/75	
Arvi Fine	172/74	
Elichpur Fine	172/74	
Amraoti-Berar Fine	167/69	
Khamgaon Fine	167/69	
Mulkapur Fine	159/61	
Khandesh Fine	155/57	
Jalna-Sailu Fine	157/59	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	171/73	
Broach Fine	194/96	
Punjab-American	207	
Punjab-American mix	197	
Cambodia	254/59	244
Miraj/Sangli		164/69
Compta Good	204/09	164/69
Bagalkot	179	
Kampala	316	
Busoga	314	
Jinja	311	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 14.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st 12-5-34	September This year
Khandesh	616	252,387
Central India	722	194,027
Barsi and Nagar		158,641
Hyderabad-Gaorani		42,568
Berar	670	397,177
Central Provinces	244	100,237
Total Oomras	2,252	1,145,637
Dholera	835	65,534
N.-W. Provinces		8,250
Rajputana	519	43,689
Sind-Punjab	247	159,957
Broach	571	300,228
Coompta and Dharwar	329	25,628
Westerns-Northerns	62	19,488
Coconada		132
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,342	21,919
Persian		1,356
American		26,379
Egyptian and African	5,097	123,568
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		24
Total	11,254	1,941,769

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept to 10th May 12-5-34	This year
Europe	184	307,481
Japan and China	12,151	586,458
Coast Ports	50	14,032
Up-country by Rail		90,006
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		50,344
Total	12,385	1,048,321

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 14

B C RATE— w
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—

Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
Selling T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 26? 1/2

NEW YORK—

Banks selling T T 26? 1/2
Banks buying T T 259 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 580
Banks buying D D 590

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 1/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79 1/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 7/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 96 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.11 1/2 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 14th instant
Japan/London 1/3 1/4 14th instant
London/Paris 77.40 12th instant
London/Belgium 21.88 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.75 12th instant
London/Italy 60.12 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.93 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th instant
London/New York 5.11 3/4 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.53 3/4 12th instant
Java/London 7.49 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Quiet.
Gold £6-16-1 11th instant £6-15-10 12th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 11th instant 19 1/8 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 11th instant 19 3/16 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 45.00 11th instant 44.85 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 11th instant 1 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 11th instant 1 per cent 12th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone: Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 14.

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 12-5-34	7218000	8037000
Receipts Yesterday 12-5-34	6000	13000
Exports to date 12-5-34	6311000	6854000
Stock at Ports 11-5-34	2921000	4096000
Stock Interior Towns 11-5-34	1416000	1675000
Stock Liverpool 11-5-34	1040000	771000
Visible Supply 11-5-34	6534000	8183000
Quantity in Sight 11-5-34	11416000	12153000
Juantity out of Sight 11-5-34	11435000	10769000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, May 12.

Broach A|M.: Opening 189-3|4; highest 190-1|2; lowest 188-3|4 close 189-1|2.

Broach J|A.: Opening 190; highest 190-1|2; lowest 189; close 189-1|2.

Broach A|M. 1935: Opening 194; highest 195-1|2; lowest 193; close 194.

Oomra May: Opening 167-1|4, highest 167-1|2; lowest 167; close 167.

Oomra July: Opening 165-1|4; highest 165-3|4; lowest 165 close 165.

Oomra D|J.: Opening 166-1|4; highest 166-1|2; lowest 166-1|4; close 166-1|4.

Bengal May: Opening 124-1|2; highest 126; lowest 124-1|2; close 125-1|4.

Bengal July: Opening 125-3|4; highest 126-3|4; lowest 125-1|2, close 125-3|4.

Bengal D|J.: Opening 132-1|4; highest 132-1|2; lowest 131-3|4; close 132-1|4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J|Aust. Rs. 11-3|4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A|M 1935 Rs. 32-1|4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading Session

PROFESSIONAL HOLDING ALOOF

BOMBAY, May 14

The local share bazar opened quiet to-day under scattered long liquidation but as soon as the selling pressure was over, the market displayed good undertone On the whole the market was quiet but steady and prices did not show any important change at the close.

There being no change in the local strike situation Mill shares were neglected and in the absence of any important business prices ruled quiet. Tata Power shares were fairly steady with a moderate enquiry but Andhra shares were quiet and closed at loss of Rs. 4. Burma shares were quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Bellapur sugar shares were also easy. Tata Steel shares were barely steady. Ordinary shares witnessed rapid fluctuations and they were as low as Rs. 64/14, while on the upper side, the price reached was Rs. 66. Later on there was some liquidation and the close was somewhat below Saturday's closing price.

Professional operators are holding aloof and allow the market to grind on its merits. However it is anticipated that at lower prices the market will show more resistance.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 14.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	273 12
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	687 8
250	Bradbury	91 4
100	Century	213 12
100	Central India	X-D-221 4
100	Colaba	72 8
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	350 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	80 10
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	125 0
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	80 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	121 4
250	Laxmi	680 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	511 4
250	Model	44 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	109 6
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	Simplex	75 0
100	Swadeshi	176 14
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1,000	Western	758 12
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	89 8
25-50	Central	26 2
500	Imperial	1340 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	333 12
50-100	India	105 12
5	Union	4 11
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	28 12
70	Gwalior	88 0
250	Indian	391 14
40	Katni Def.	1275 0
100	Katni Ord.	331 4
75	Okha	166 4
10	Punjab	18 0
100	Shahabad	327 8
70	United	90 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	32 8
200	Oriental	3855 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 8
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1351 4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	137 13
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	138 7
1000	Tata Power	1050 10
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm Prantej	827 8
100	Amr. Patty	113 8
100	C Provinces	83 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	82 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100	Pachora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/0
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	18 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	227 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	65 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	180 10
50	Belapur Sugar	216 4
100	Bombay Steam	282 8
125	Bombay Burma	446 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	153 2
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	2-10-6
50	Bombay Telephone	91 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	460 0
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	9 7
30	Tata Construction	68 4
25	Tata Oil	16 4
	PREF. SHARES.	
7	per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6	per cent. Bom. Steam N.	275 0
7	per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5	per cent. Central In.	X-D-467-8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1285 0
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 14.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5
3 132 per cent G P N Cash 89/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/2
4 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/4

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Myscre 103/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98/6
4 per cent 1934/37 100/8
4 per cent 1943 103/10
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 108/12
5 per cent 1939/44 106/7
5 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/1
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/0

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 98/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/3/6 and advanced to Rs. 89/7 on short covering Later on prices It is anticipated that the Government will announce repayment of 1934/37 loan.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/1 Lowest Rs. 25/9 Closing Rs. 25/12

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 27/7 Lowest Rs. 26/10/6 Closing Rs. 27/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 25/ Highest Rs. 25/1 Lowest Rs. 23/10/6 Closing Rs. 24/2/6

UNSAFE TO FOLLOW ADVANCE IN COTTON

Linseed Oil High Enough But Rubber To Improve

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Unless further fresh bull news think market will sag and do not favour following advance."

Liverpool Wheat: "Although conference failed crop conditions America Canada unsatisfactory and believe gradually higher."

London Sugar: "Opinion unchanged"

Linseed Oil: "Looks like reached top for the present".

Rubber: "Apears well liquidated think price attractive."

The easiness in the American markets continues and with the weather favourable and likelihood of receiving the usual flattering crop reports during the next six weeks it looks as though we shall witness a sagging market.

The Stock Exchange Control Bill was passed by the Senate after the close of the markets on Saturday."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,057
Linseed	25,060
Rape. Rai and Mustard seeds	234
Pingellyseed	476
Poppyseed	884
Groundnuts	17,476
Castorseed	3,302
Rice	24,172
Myrabollams	6,303
Cottonseed	2,164
Gram	1,815
Joowar	877
Bajree	858
	Tons.
Coal	1,676

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co. J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances. J6

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1934

RUMOURS OF LOCK-OUT

Workers Remain Firm After Three Weeks' Strike

Out of the Fifty Textile Mills that were working in the City, before the General Strike commenced on April 23, only three Mills were working on Monday, May 14, with full com-

Yet another mill (the Toyo Potdar) closed down on Monday, bringing the number of Mills that are kept open by the Mill Agents to get in as many workers as possible to 17.

Great Procession Of Strikers

Nearly two thousand workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla came out on Monday as a protest against wage-cuts and in Sympathy with the Bombay City Strikers. The workers of the New Kurla Mills, who went on strike a few days ago, are still out.

A huge procession of the strikers was taken out at Kurla on Monday morning. The Labour leaders expect that the remaining workers from the Swadeshi Mills will come out before evening. All possible precautions are taken by the Police at Kurla, to maintain peace.

Two strikers, who were picketing in front of the Elphinstone Mills were arrested by the police on a charge of intimidation.

Agents' Efforts Fruitless

Some of the Mills paid the wages to strikers on Monday. One of the labour leaders informed our representative that the Mill Agents tried their best to get in as many workers as they could, when they came in for receiving their wages. Their efforts proved fruitless.

In some of the Mills, the strikers received their wages in envelopes, which contained handbills exhorting the workers to go back to work, One such handbill, with a headline "Where is the Strike leading you?", informed the workers that instead of unemployment prevailing amongst the workers, as had been alleged by the labour leaders, there was an increase of 30 per cent. amongst the employed in some of the Mills.

The leaflet, which exhorted the workers to rejoin work further told them that while the workers had to work for ten hours a day a few days ago now they were asked to work only for seven hours and by the new system the workers earned an anna more a day.

The above counter propoganda, did not have any effect on the strikers, all of whom came out of the Mills after receiving their wages.

Expected Lock-out

A strong rumour is prevelent in the city that the Mill-owners have decided to declare a "Lock-out" very soon, after paying the wages of the strikers. Confirmation of the above is lacking.

The leaders are not perterbed at the news. One of them informed our representatives, that the workers were determined to continue the strike till their demands were granted. "Whether it is a Lock out or General Strike it is the same for us" added the leader.

Three labour meetings were held in the morning at Lalbaug, Sewri and Kurla, when the strikers were exhorted to continue the strike.

Sir Ross Masood Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University who has resigned his post.

The 7th Hussars rehearsing "Golliwogs on Parade," one of the numerous cavalry trick rides, at Hounslow for the Royal Tournament which will open in a few days at Olympia.

Dr. Ansari Defines Swaraj Party's Position

Says It Never Claimed Distinct And Separate Position From Congress

NEW DELHI, May 14.

Dr. Ansari in the course of a reply to Pandit Malaviya's recent statement, further defines the position of the Swaraj Party.

Dr. Ansari says:—

"The publication of the recent comprehensive statement of Pandit Malaviya on the political situation relating to the Congress and the Swarajya Party, makes it necessary for me to state the position of the Swarajya Party in relation to the Congress. My speech at the Ranchi Conference and the publication of the resolutions passed at the Conference, though unauthorised, make it perfectly clear that the Swarajya Party aspires to occupy the identical position which Pandit Malaviya has assigned to the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress in his statement.

No Apparent Difference.

"In so far as the function, policy and programme are concerned, there is nothing in them to suggest that the Swarajya Party has in any way sought to claim a position distinct and separate from the Congress. On the other hand, the first article of its proposed constitution definitely lays down that it shall be subject to the control and guidance of the Congress. Therefore, there seems to be no apparent difference between Pandit Malaviya and myself on this point.

"The Congress, as a whole, has plenary powers of control, discipline and supervision over all special organisations which it sets up from time to time to deal with specific subjects. But within the special spheres of work, assigned to these organisations, which really function as special departments of the Congress, it must of necessity invest them with autonomous powers in their day to day work. It is only in this sense that the Swarajya Party would like to be autonomous. The comprehensive programme, which the Swarajya Party has proposed, does not for a moment, overlap any of the activities of the Congress. It is supplementary. If the Swarajya Party is to represent the Congress in the Legislatures and Municipalities, it naturally must define the scope of its undertakings."

Same Sphere.

Proceeding Dr. Ansari said:—

"If and when the Congress organisation begins to function, as it used to under normal circumstances, the sphere of Congress activities outside the Legislatures and of its Parliamentary Wing, the Swarajya Party, inside the Legislatures must be the same. There should, therefore, be no misgivings or doubts on this point. At present, we are not likely to require more than 115 Congressmen to contest the seats for the Assembly. How many of these will succeed will depend on the work of hundreds and thousands of Congressmen and the spirit which their work may create among the electorates and the country. All these hundreds and thousands of Congressmen, while pursuing their instructive and constructive activities in the usual way, will incidentally also help securing the election of Congress candidates to the Assembly.

Vast Difference.

"Pandit Malaviya rightly says that there is a vast difference between the Swarajya Party of 1923 and the revived Party of to-day. We have benefitted by the lessons of past years and have fully realised that the best results cannot be achieved by wasting time in needless controversies among pro-Changers and no-Changers. Pandit Malaviya no doubt, with the object of achieving this result emphasises the necessity of summoning a session of the Congress and it appears that a similar desire has inspired the views of the Socialist Groups of Bombay, United Provinces and other provinces.

"I am absolutely certain that neither Pandit Malaviya nor the Socialist Groups would insist on anything which may frustrate the very object we have in view. I must, therefore, draw the attention of those who insist on summoning a session of the Indian National Congress for this purpose, that elections to the Assembly are likely to take place some tmie in November next, and from now onwards, there is not a moment to be lost either in suspense, or in a show of uncertainty which may may be exploited by others in conducting their election campaign. Candidates have to be nominated immediately and they must have the fullest support of the Congress from now without allowing their rivals to take the advantage of any decision.

Mechanical Difficulties.

"Even if all the mechanical difficulties of the enrolment of four anna members of the Congress, election of district and provincial committees, election of the members of the A. I. C. C. and of the delegates to the Congress are overcome, a session of the Congress cannot possibly be convened before the end of September provided the ban on the Congress organisation is raised immediately after the Patna meeting. The A. I. C. C. as the executive of the Congress is perfectly competent to deal with emergencies and here we are faced with an emergency which will not brook any delay. I therefore see absolutely no reason why the A. I. C. C. should not d'spose of the problem which relates to this emergency definitely and finally at Patna.

Belated Reasons.

I am all for summoning a session of the Congress for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive programme of constructive activities as soon as it may be possible. But if the A. I. C. C. abdicates its authority and refuses to deal with this emergency it will be tantamount to refusal to recognise the urgency of the situation. Belated decisions in these matters would lead to extremely undesirable results and failure. It would be extremely unwise to run any such risk. The Swarajya Party has been revived at a time when the Congress organisation has been paralysed by repressive laws and when political activities are more or less at a standstill. Mahatma Gandhi's advice as regards civil resistance, however, as revived reasonable expectations of the reorganisation of the Congress."

Socialist Group.

"With reference to the Socialist Group I need say no more than that the programme of the Swarajya Party is based on the Karachi resolution which will holds the field. It is open to the Socialist Group to extend the scope of the Karachi resolution in good time. But it would be a tragedy if in the hope of extending the scope of the Karachi Resolution to their heart's content, they lose sight of the present emergency and aim at a result which may indirectly mean sabotaging a successful election campaign by the Swarajya Party on behalf of the Congress.

To-day the electorates to which the Congress has to appeal for votes, consist only about 15 lakhs of people mainly drawn from confirmed bourgoisie class. It would be bad tactics, to say the least of it, to allow any confusion of issues at this stage. The object of the Swarajya Party is to secure the verdict of the country in favour of a con-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BLACK MAGIC IN ENGLAND

London Has At Least Three "Temples" Devoted To Strange Demonical Rites

The cult of Black Magic is growing in Britain. More and more people—most of them cultured and refined men and women—are coming under its sway, writes "The People."

London has at least three temples devoted to the bestial rites of the Black Cass, and several other towns near London have places where devotees of the Black Art meet.

So ghastly are the rites that those practising fear to speak of the ceremonies outside their own circles.

They come first out of curiosity and eventually find themselves in the grip of something stronger than themselves and are led into drink, drugs and perverted practices.

The whole proceedings are masked under the guise of a pseudo-religious belief, in which young people are led into profound studies, which promise to reveal to them the secrets of the universe.

At the Black Mass black bread black wine and black candles are used, and worshippers confess every good deed as a sin, and do penance for it.

The scene is generally a raftered room decorated in sombre tints of black and red.

PLAYING ON EMOTIONS

Crimson shafts of light are thrown across the rom revealing loathsome creeping things on the walls—wasps, toads, bats, lizards.

Porcelain urns are situated round the room bearing queer emblems and signs of the Zodiac.

Everything is designed for atmosphere and to play on the emotions. The devotees find themselves attending a religious ceremony in which everything is reversed.

For instance, the members of the cult see an ivory crucifix hanging upside down on a blood-red altar.

A mystic cup containing wine and drugs—believed to be an elixir of life—is handed round to the worshippers The drug produces an intense exhilaration and an ecstasy bordering on hysteria.

These ceremonies have a demoralising effect. The "Priest" intones the Bacchanalian rites in Latin, and often the effect is enhanced by the use of an instrument which emits a low moaning drone calculated to excite the devotees.

Invocations are offered to the King of the Night, Beelzebub, and what follows is too abominable for description.

Many of the devotees of the cult are necromancers and alchemists, including scientists who mix modern knowledge with magic in the hope of turning the baser metals into good.

The C. P. Government has declared that all sections of the Public Gambling Act excepting sections 13 and 17 have been made applicable to the whole of the Jubbulpur District from April 6. last.

LAVAN PRASAD CONVICTED

Sessions Judge Sentences Him To 2½ Years R. I.

JAMNAGAR. May 14.

Agreeing with the Assessors' opinion the learned District and Sessions Judge found Lavan Prasad guilty of attempting to bring into hatred or contempt and exciting disaffection towards His Highness and His Government and sentenced him to 2-1/2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or six months further hard labour in default.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

Madras Contingent For Patna

MADRAS, May 13.

Messrs. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, K. Bashyam, M. Bakhtavatsalam, K. V. Venkatachala Reddiar of Salem and Dr. T. V. S. Sastri will form the Madras contingent to represent Tamil Nad at the ensuing meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Patna, besides Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar and S. Satyamurthi, who are already in Northern India.

Thus, out of the 24 A. I. C. C. members in Tamil Nad, only seven are attending the Patna meeting.

The General Council meeting of the Swarajya Party, which will also be held at Patna after the A. I. C. C. meeting will be attended, in addition to the seven A. I. C. C. members from Tamil Nad, by Messrs. P. M. Adikesavalu Naicker and A. R. V. Achar.—United Press.

INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS RULED OUT

Govt. Decision Based On Point Of Law

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government Department in the course of a letter to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation regarding the Government's order declaring void the Mayoral election. says:—

"The decision arrived at by the Government is based solely upon consideration of the point of law involved in it. Communal and individual claims of necessity have been ruled out".—United Press.

LADY KEANE MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

SHILLONG, May 14.

His Excellency the Governor received the news from England that Lady Keane met with a nasty accident while motoring to Norfolk. She is progressing well. —United Press.

MOVE TO CHECK EVIL OF USURY

Viceroy Gives Assent To Usurious Loans Amendment Act

NAGPUR, May 13.

The C.P. Gazette announces that the Usurious Loans Amendment Act which was passed by the Legislative Council during its last session has received the assent of the Governor-General.

The Act extends to the whole of the Central Provinces and shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may by a notification direct.

The measure deals with the scope and meaning of the expression "excessive rate of interest". Compound interest in excess of ten per cent. on any loan made after such date as the Local Government may by notification fix shall be deemed to be excessive. The act further provides that the court shall presume the rate of interest to be excessive when it exceeds twelve per cent per annum in the case of a secured loan or eighteen per cent in the case of an unsecured loan. Similarly if there is a stipulation for rests at intervals of less than six months the court shall until the contrary is proved, presume that the rate of interest charged is excessive.

It may be mentioned that the measure is intended to check the evil of usury in the province. The position till the passing of the act was the court had a discretionary power to presume in cases coming before it as to whether in a particular case the rate of interest charged was excessive or not. The act has taken away this discretionary power of the courts and requires them to presume that interest is excessive as indicated above.—A P.

Mr. B. N. Chopra, the Vice-Principal of the Cawnpur Sanatan Dharma College, and Assistant Secretary of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce, of both of which Rai Bahadur B. Vikramjit Singh is the President. has resigned from both the offices.

(Continued from column 7)

stituent assembly, repudiation of the White Paper constitution, and an unmistakable condemnation of the repressive policy of Government.

Political Problems.

I have no doubt in my mind that the proper time for raising the issues which the Socialist Group has in view, will arise when it may be possible to appeal to a larger electorate later on. At present we should concentrate on storming the citadel of autocracy. Whatever else may or may not be achieved by the Swarajya Party I may be permitted to claim on behalf of the Swarajya Party that it has made it possible for the country to think and discuss political problems which have ceased to engage the active attention of Congressmen."

MORE POWERS FOR BARODA SUBJECTS

Memorial Volume To Be Published On Maharaja's Jubilee

BARODA, May 13.

Baroda State people are going to celebrate with due eclat and splendour, the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of His Highness' accession to the throne.

It is proposed to publish a memorial volume dealing with the varied activities of Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda with articles from learned men like Sir Radhakrishan, Dr. Woolner, Mr. K P Jaswal, Mr. D B Krisanlal Zaveri and others. Arrangements are in progress in all parts of the State to celebrate the occasion.

It may be mentioned here that there are possibilities for the people of Baroda to get more powers to conduct the administration of the State.—Untied Press.

BOMBAY WORKERS CONGRATULATED

CAWNPORE, May 14.

At a meeteing of the Executive Committee of the Press-Workers' Union a resolution congratulating the Bombay workers on putting up a stiff fight, was passed.

The annual elections will take place on May, 27.

The elections of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha will be held on May 20 next.—United Press.

SET HOUSE ON FIRE

Magistrate Sentences Hindu To 18 Months Jail

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

"Cases of arson are very difficult to detect as the offences are generally committed at dead of night and the offenders take precautions to avoid detection. Proved cases of arson therefore deserve a deterrent sentence." With this remark Mr. Claudius, First Class Magistrate convicted one Dhanni at Saugor and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months.

The prosecution proved that the accused was caught red-handed while setting fire to a house in Majhagawan village in February last.

SURPLUS IN WHEAT PRODUCE

SIMLA, May 12.

The Associated Press understands that according to the All-India Third Wheat Forecast, the total area under cultivation now reported shows an increase of 8 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 9,899,000 tons compared with 9,125,000 tons which is also an increase of 8 per cent. But at the official Wheat Conference on the 10th instant it was estimated that the crop for the whole of India was expected to be in the neighbourhood of 7-1/2 per cent below what has been recently forecast.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.